INTRODUCTION OF REVISED
RATES OF ASSESSMENT
INTO THE HOONGOOND
& PART OF THE
UTHNEE TALOOKAS

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. LXXXI.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

HOONGOOND & PART OF THE UTHNEE TALOOKAS

AND THE

116082 ac

YADWAR MAHAL OF THE GOKAK TALOOKA,

ALL OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

WITH AN APPENDIX BRINGING UP THE REVENUE HISTORY OF THESE DISTRICTS TO 1862-63.

WITH ONE MAP AND TWO DIAGRAMS.

BX-e-87

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1864.

SATARA
PUNDERPOOR
ENGLAPOOR
SATARA ZILLAH
SHOLAPORE ZILLAH
KOLAPOOR
KALUDGHEE
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE
NORTH CANARA
GOA TERRITORY
PORTUGUESE
SAWUNT WAREE
RAICHORE DOAB
REFERENCES.
1. Padshapoor
2. Bedee
3. Sumpgaon
4. Pursghur
5. Badamee
6. Boongoond
7. Bagulkote
8. Gokak
9. Chickodee
10. Uthnee
11. Tasgaon
12. Jaghеer Lands
SKETCH MAP
of the
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
As it stood in 1853.
SCALE.

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No. 267 of 1853.

From Captain W. C. Anderson,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.,

To Captain G. Wingate,
Revenue Survey Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration of Government a detailed report of the revised assessment introduced at the settlement for 1851-52 into that portion of the Belgaum collectorate included in the whole Hoongoond talooka, fifty three villages of the Uthnee talooka, and the Yadwar mahal of the Gokak talooka, as sanctioned by Government letter No. 1918, dated 23rd March 1852.

2. It happens that in the performance of my duties as an Assistant I was never employed in either of the three talookas now under report. When I received charge of the department from you the classification of these districts was very nearly completed, and you had made the investigations preliminary to deciding on the revised rates. Nothing remained but for me to introduce the rates fixed by you.

3. The Hoongoond talooka is situated further to the east than any other portion of the Belgaum collectorate. It is, as will be seen from the accompanying map, of compact form, and bounded on the west and north-west by the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas; on the north-east it is separated from the Sholapoor collectorate by the river Krishna, and on the east and south it is bounded by the territories of the Nizam. The talooka is formed into two divisions—one under the Mamlutdar, who has his kutcherry at Hoongoond, and the other, comprising the western part, under a Mahalkurree stationed at Ilkul. The revised assessment proposed in this report extends only to the villages directly in Government management, in all one hundred and forty-two. The number of Government and alienated villages under the Mamlutdar and under the Mahalkurree, with the names of the

summuts or ancient divisions in which they were classed, are shown in the following statement :—

Present Divisions.	Names of Summuts or ancient Divisions to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-rent.	Surwa Enam or Rent-free	Jagheer.	Total.	
Hoongoond—Mamlutdar's.	Summut Havelee	2	..	2	13	4	..	17	19
	Nagnoor	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Summut Kumuldinnee	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
	Do. Ramwadgee	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Do. Magee	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Do. Dhunnoor	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Do. Murrol	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Do. Moolloor	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Do. Chiknall	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
	Do. Kulloor	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	16
	Do. Belgul	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Phootgaw (broken up)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Summut Sungum	12	..	12	2	..	1	3	15
	Do. Kumutgee	9	..	9	2	..	..	2	11
	Total	91	1	92	17	4	1	22	114
Ilkul—Mahalkurree's.	Summut Thoomb	28	..	28	4	..	..	4	32
	Do. Nundwadgee	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Do. Kurde	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
	Do. Bellacoondee	8	1	9	..	..	1	1	10
	Phootgaw (broken up)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Total	51	1	52	4	..	1	5	57
	Grand Total	142	2	144	21	4	2	27	171

4. The sandstone hills of Badamee and Bagulkote extend a short distance into this talooka on the west. The soils here are sandy and poor, and the use of manure to a considerable extent is necessary to obtain a fair crop. The vicinity of the hills gives this portion of the district some advantage in point of climate as the fall of rain is greater than it is farther to the east. One of the Badamee ranges enters Hoongoond at the south-west corner of the talooka, and passing through an intervening piece of the Nizam's territory is prolonged

into the Ilkul mahalkurree's division in the south-east of the talooka, but at a lower elevation and in a less continuous form than is exhibited farther to the west. The remainder of the talooka consists of an unbroken plain. The soil is generally black and of good quality, particularly that in the north in the vicinity of the Krishna and Mulpurba rivers. The climate of Hoongoond on the whole is much better than that of the districts immediately to the west. It appears that the line of country bordering on the ghauts when the rains are very heavy is succeeded by a belt, where the fall is scanty and extremely uncertain. This again is succeeded to the east by a tract in which the fall is sufficient and very certain both in time of falling and in quantity. I would place Hoongoond on the western edge of this last-mentioned tract. The monsoon is so even and certain that a failure of crops from deficiency of moisture is represented to be of a very rare occurrence.

5. The cultivators of this talooka are a hard-working, laborious people, and their husbandry enjoys a high reputation, being considered superior to that of the adjacent districts of the collectorates Badamee and Bagulkote; they are consequently better off than the people of those districts, and may, in fact, on the whole be described as in very comfortable circumstances. They manure their fields extensively—in the light sandy soils of the western parts often every year, and at least every second year. In the black soils manure is used every third or fourth year, and its use is confined to the lands within a certain distance of the village. The manure is almost invariably carried to the fields on the backs of bullocks. Carts are little used. In fact there are from the returns only eighty-eight carts in the whole one hundred and forty-two Government villages. The crops do not differ from those grown elsewhere in similar black plain tracts—jowaree, bajree, wheat, gram, and cotton being the principal, which last-mentioned crop thrives well and is grown to a larger extent. In the western villages and in the hilly tract in the south-east of the talooka a good number of fine mango-trees are found, the red and sandy soils of those parts being very favourable to the growth of these trees. With the exception of a few tamarinds and babuls the northern and eastern parts are treeless. Under the Survey settlement, securing the fruit to the owners, the number of mango-trees in those parts of the

talooka suitable to them will doubtless greatly increase. In fact in some places trees had been already planted in anticipation of the introduction of the new regulations.

6. The population of the talooka is by no means thin, being about 145 per square mile; they are for the most part agricultural; but in many of the villages are cotton-weavers in some numbers, particularly in Goodoor, Sooleebhavee, Kumutgee, and most of all in Ilkul.

7. At Ilkul no less than 3,000 souls are employed in cotton and silk weaving, working about 500 looms. Sarees and cholees (women's clothing) are the staple manufactures of the place, particularly the latter, of which between one and two thousand rupees' worth are said to be sold every week. These cholees cost from two annas to five rupees each, and are made of cotton or silk and cotton mixed. The silk is obtained from Bombay and from Bangalore. The cotton yarn is mostly of native manufacture. But little English being used, both cotton and silk are dyed at Ilkul. Most of the looms are owned by the weavers themselves; but there are some master-weavers owning up to 25 or 30 looms. A weaver can earn from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 annas a day according to his skill. The manufactured goods are exported to Sholapoor, Poona, Hooblee, Belgaum, Bagulkote, and the Nizam's country. The weavers themselves assert that trade is now much less brisk than it was ten years ago, and attribute this to the enhanced price of raw silk and to the competition of English manufactures. This assertion of theirs may, I think, be very reasonably doubted, as it is admitted that the number of looms is increasing, and a new quarter has been recently added to the town of Ilkul.

8. In Kumutgee about 1,000 souls derive a livelihood from weaving, and about 200 from dyeing. The manufactures of this place are similar to those of Ilkul, but a greater proportion of the people are employed in the manufacture of coarse cotton-cloth. There are also some 50 houses of coppersmiths, whose wares are exported to Bagulkote, Belgaum, and the Nizam's country. In Sooleebhavee there is a weaving population of about 1,400, employed almost entirely in making cotton fabrics. In Goodoor are about 300 weavers; some are employed in the mixed cotton and silk, and some in pure cotton manufacture. Besides the manufacturing population

collected in the four towns above-mentioned, in about ten villages weavers are found in smaller numbers, amounting in the aggregate to about 500 individuals.

9. The mixed cotton and silk manufactures, by far the most valuable, may be considered to be prosperous and on the increase. With these English manufactures have not yet seriously interfered; but there can be little doubt that in this talooka as elsewhere the weaver of common cotton fabrics finds himself undersold by English manufactures, and that the competition on their part is yearly increasing and gradually driving him out of the field.

10. This talooka is well supplied with bazars; within the district are Ilkul, Ameenghur, Hoongoond, Kumutgee, and others of minor consequence in the adjoining talookas. Jaleehal and Bagulkote are resorted to—the former for the sale of agricultural produce, and the latter principally for the sale of manufactured goods. Of those within the talooka, Ilkul and Ameenghur only may be considered bazars of export. The staples of Ilkul, which is the principal bazar of the district, are the silk and cotton manufactures before-mentioned, the rice grown in its vicinity, and other agricultural produce. It is numerously attended by the people of the surrounding villages and also by those of the adjoining Nizam country. The military cantonment of Lingsoogoor, where one of the Nizam's regiments is stationed, is only 24 miles from the Hoongoond frontier, and part of its supply of grain is derived from the Ilkul bazar. Ameenghur is a great mart for Concan produce—cocoanuts, rice, pan, salt, &c.; it is also a large cattle market, about 500 head being exposed for sale on market day every Saturday. At this place reside several wealthy sowcars, through whose hands most of the cotton grown in the district, deducting what is retained for home consumption, finds its way to the coast.

11. It may be estimated that about the eighth part of the whole population of the district derives a livelihood otherwise than by agriculture. The non-producing but food-consuming population and the cotton trade added to a stable climate has supported this talooka, and rendered its agriculture so much more steady than that of other districts under the old assessment. It will however, I think, be shown that this agriculture was by no means as prosperous as it

might have been, and that before the commencement of the survey it was at best stationary, if not commencing to retrograde. Here as elsewhere the commoner indigenous manufactures could not stand up against the increasing competition with England, and in their decline could but depress their dependent agriculture.

12. The one hundred and forty-two villages of the Hoongoond talooka contain by the present survey 240,088 acres of arable land, and 38,288 acres of unarable land, hills, beds of nullas and rivers, roads, &c.—in all 278,316 acres.

13. The measurement of the above villages was commenced in the season of 1848-49 by Lieutenant Biggs and Mr. Price, and completed by Mr. Springer in the two following seasons. The classification was begun and completed by Mr. Young in the season 1850-51. The amount of test taken and its result are exhibited in the following statements :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
142	13,555	240,087	Measurement.	135	1,761	35,448	Coontas 9¾	Rs. a. p.	70	..	Coontas 28¼	..	1,831	36,781	10¼	Rs. a. p. ....
142	13,555	240,087	Classification.	102	1,027	17,278	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	1,027	17,278	..	0 0 6

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1831	1541	280	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—						
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6
1027	130	463	366	55	12	1	..	..

14. The above exhibits a very extraordinary degree of accuracy in the measurement. Out of a very large test of the measurement in but ten numbers were found errors in excess of 2 per cent., and not a single error of the amount of 5 per cent. appears in the statement. In the classification the absence of error is no less remarkable: out of 1,027 numbers tested but one solitary error in excess of two annas was discovered.

15. This talooka originally formed part of the kingdom of Anagoondee, then on the fall of this kingdom came under the kings of Beejapoor, and when they in their turn fell it was under the emperors till the rise of the Peshwa under whom it remained, with the exception of a short interval under Tippoo Sultan, till he was supplanted by the rule of the British government. There appear to be no peculiar circumstances connected with the rule of former governments calling for any further notice.

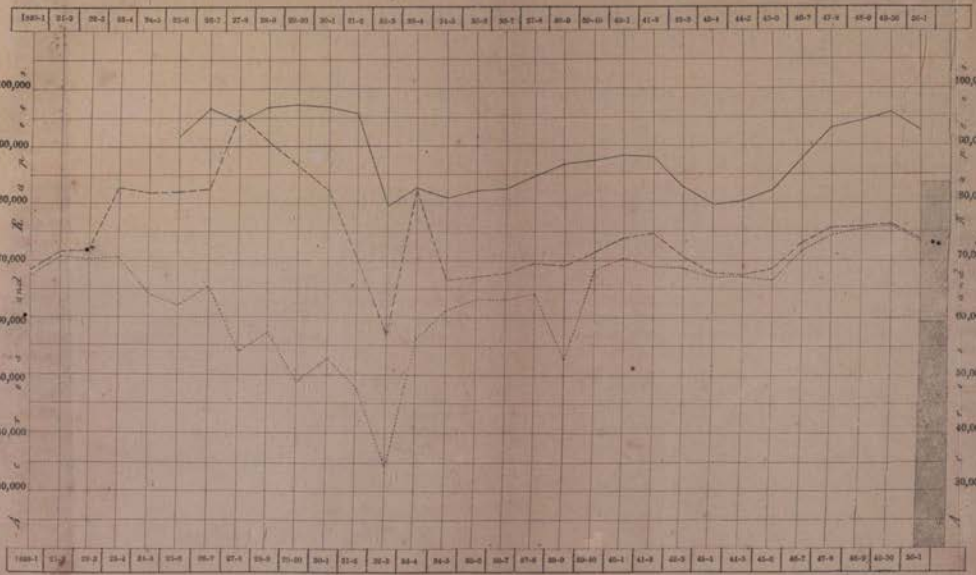
16. A few years after our acquisition of the country this talooka was surveyed under the orders of Mr. Thackeray, the then Principal Collector, and the acres obtained from this survey formed the basis of the accounts since 1825 up to the time of the present settlement.

No systematic attempt at a revision of the assessment was ever made. In 14 of the 18 summuts or ancient divisions the chalee tenure prevailed to a considerable extent. This chalee was land generally of the best in the village, and bearing a very high assessment. The holding of a certain quantity of this land involved the possession of a certain amount of khuttgootta, which was land bearing a very low assessment. No one was allowed to throw up his chalee and keep his khuttgootta. In the old times if a ryot complained of the assessment on his chalee and khuttgootta being more than was fair, he was quieted by the grant of land on kowl, at first at a nominal rent. During our management chalee land alone has been frequently thrown up, a proportionate increase being made on the assessment of khuttgootta. The relinquished chalee might be taken up by another cultivator, the district authorities reducing the assessment on it to that of the average of the surrounding land. By this means the chalee land of the talooka was reduced from 17,682 acres in 1821 to 8,923 acres in 1845, since which period the practice of altering the tenures and standard assessment has in a great measure ceased. In the course of time the distinction between land originally chalee and that on the lower assessed tenures had become in a great degree lost, and an extreme inequality in the assessment of land of similar qualities was in many cases the only surviving result.

17. Complete returns of the cultivation, assessment, and remissions of the Hoongoond talooka have been obtained for every village since it has been in the hands of Government, with the exception of the first two years, and are appended to this report and are also exhibited in the accompanying diagram prepared in the usual form, from which, however, are excluded one village which lapsed to Government in 1850 and the four villages of the Nargowra of Kundigul, which, after investigation on the part of the Enam Commissioner, were directed by Government* to be attached and the proceeds placed in deposit pending receipt of a reply to a reference made to the Court of Directors. The new rates were introduced into these villages in accordance with paragraph 19 of the joint report rules. The revenue returns of these six villages, which are excluded from the diagram, will be found separately shown for as many years as

* Government letter No. 6900, dated 23rd September 1850.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 137 Villages of the HOONGOONDTALOOKA during the last 31 Years.



EXAMPLE.

In 1840-50.

Cultivation.....85,913

Assessment.....70,245

Collections.....701,161

Remissions.....84

Average rate of Assessment..0-12-8..1

Do. of Collection..0-12-8-6

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black zigzag* line ⟋⟍⟋ represents the Cultivation; the *broken* ⟋⟍⟋ the Assessment, and the *dotted* ⟋⟍⟋ the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines shows the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1851-52.

they were obtainable for under their respective years in the figured statement marked A in the appendix.

18. No records of the amount of cultivation in the earlier years of our rule are available. The smallness of the remissions exhibited in the diagram for the first two years is due to the sum fixed for collection at the jummabundee alone appearing in the accounts. From 1825-26 to 1831-32 appears a large cultivation, kept up during the last four years by extensive grants on kowl, and very large remissions accompanied by a rapidly-declining revenue. In 1832-33 occurred a great famine, consequent on entire failure of the monsoon; this consummated the ruin of many of the poorer cultivators and compelled them to emigrate; their fields fell waste, and the total cultivation declined upwards of 15,000 acres in this one year. The year after the famine the gross assessment was, under the auspices of Mr. Nisbett, raised to the figure at which it had been three years previously on a much more extensive cultivation; but this proving a fruitless measure, the gross assessment was again lowered in the next year, and apparently with a beneficial effect, as the realisations were larger on a somewhat decreased cultivation. From the first year of our management up to 1834-35 the great fluctuation of the lines of the diagram strongly point out the destructiveness to the revenue of a high nominal assessment, entailing the necessity of enormous remissions, and a system of this kind is not only injurious to the revenue, but it must be in the last degree demoralising to the people, who are driven to every kind of artifice to escape paying what they have bound themselves to pay, in the end the actual remissions falling to the share not of those most in need of it, but to the most cunning and clamorous. From 1834-35 a stricter system prevailed, marked by the close coincidence of the dotted and broken lines of the diagram. From this period the amount of remissions in ordinary years experienced a pretty steady decrease, and with the exception of the year of deficient rain (1838-39) no sudden fluctuations of cultivation or revenue have occurred. The fall of cultivation in 1843-44 may be attributed to the extremely small amount remitted for two or three years about that time. The marked increase which took place subsequently to 1845-46 is probably due to the rumours of the approach of the operations of the present survey. The revised assessment had

been lately introduced in two not very distant talookas of the Dharwar collectorate—Nowlgoond and Dumbul. Every cultivator would feel induced to go as far as his means would allow to regain possession of the old lands of his family, which an excessive assessment had compelled him to relinquish. In 1850-51 this increase of cultivation received a check, partly from the late setting in of the monsoon prognosticating an unfavourable season, and partly from the power of enduring the old assessment till the introduction of the new having been miscalculated by the cultivators.

19. From an inspection of the tabular statement following paragraph 26 it will be seen that on an average during the whole of our rule considerably above one-third of the whole arable land of this talooka has lain waste, and the rush for land which takes place for some time previous to the introduction of the revised assessments only entailed the cultivation of very little (upwards of two-thirds of the whole), as the population of the district is by no means deficient, the average rate of assessment being above the means of the people, and the capabilities of the district is the only visible cause for so large a portion of the land having been waste for so long a series of years. We must in the natural course of things look for a decline in the manufactures as far as regards the coarser branches, and the inland position of the talooka renders the cost of exporting most kinds of its agricultural produce too expensive. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the necessity for a considerable reduction of the assessment must be allowed. The rates proposed for this talooka are as follows :—

Class.	Villages.	Distinguishing characteristics of the group.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
1ST—Rs. 1	23	Villages situated in the vicinity of the hills in the west of the talokak, having the best climate, and also conveniently situated with respect to market.....	1 0 0
2ND—As. 14	119	The remainder of the talooka to the east of the first class having a somewhat less favourable climate.....	0 14 0

20. The garden-land of this talooka is not of much consequence; it is found in fifty-two villages to the amount of 309 acres, bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 477. The old assessment is on an average at the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per acre; the new assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 1-8-8 per acre, the maximum rate in any case being Rs 2-12-0. These gardens are watered from wells, and are of a most inferior description; the produce is confined to culinary vegetables, with occasionally a little sugarcane or a few plantain trees.

21. Rice-land is found in thirty villages to the extent in all of 454 acres, the average old rate on which was Rs. 1-15-3. The present assessment amounts to Rs. 805-8-6, giving an average of Rs. 1-12-4 per acre. The great part of this rice-land is in the east of the talooka in the mahalkurree's division, and is watered by damming up the nullas and leading small watercourses from them. In the west of the talooka the rice-land is in small patches in the valleys among the hills, and is watered by small streams which flow for a great part of the year.

22. The assessment resulting from the above rates is compared with the old assessment on the land in cultivation in the year of settlement. In the following statement the acres on which both the old and the new averages have been made are those of the present survey. The average reduction is greater in the villages of the first class, in which poor, sandy soils prevail to a great extent, requiring a great expenditure of labour to insure a crop:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.
1st.	23	12,600	11,032	0 14 0	12,600	7,473	0 9 6	5,872	2,713	0 7 5	18,472	10,186	0 8 10
2nd	119	96,082	70,297	0 11 8	96,082	56,568	0 9 5	44,972	23,361	0 4 9	141,054	79,929	0 7 11
2	142	108,682	81,329	0 12 0	108,682	64,041	0 9 5	50,844	26,074	0 5 1	159,526	90,115	0 8 0

23. The new assessment as usual absorbs the direct levies of the district and village officers which were valued in the accounts as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
District officers ..	Dessaee.....	375	12	0			
	Deshpandee	278	2	0			
	Nargowra.....	84	2	0			
	Chowdree.....	9	12	0			
					747	12	0
Village officers ..	Patels and naiks..	1,681	8	0			
	Koolkurnees.....	874	9	0			
					2,556	1	0
	Total....Rs.				3,303	13	0

24. This valuation of the direct levies (huks) is much above their true value. Of the district officers the ryots asserted that they still paid huks to the deshpandee in one summut, and also to the chowdree, and a compensation, pending the permanent settlement, was awarded in these cases to the total amount of Rs. 36-8-0. In the case of the village officers where the huks were still levied a temporary compensation was awarded of Rs. 1,232-4-0; the compensation awarded was more liberal in cases where the other emoluments of the officers were entirely insufficient.

25. The joodee payable on all land held on that tenure has been lowered to the survey assessment in all cases where the old joodee exceeded the new assessment. This does not, however, apply to the mahal joodeedars, whose payments are not affected by the new settlement. Joodeedars also, according to custom, on relinquishing any entire survey fields were allowed a reduction on their entire payments equal to the survey assessment of such relinquished fields, which are at once entered as khalsat.

26. The general results of the whole settlement as regards all tenures are exhibited in the following statement, in which is shown both the result in the year of settlement and that in the succeeding year, that now current, compared with the average assessment of

the five years previous to the introduction of the new settlement. The decrease of gross revenue in the year of settlement is Rs. 16,253 or 20 per cent., and something more than this in the current year. But the capabilities of a district must not be judged by the cultivation and revenue in the years immediately preceding the revision of assessment, the approach of which is very prone to stimulate cultivation beyond its just limits. Taking the average collection of the whole years of our rule at Rs. 69,842, raised even as this average is by the increase of the last five years, the diminution of the gross revenue in the year of settlement amounts but to 8½ per cent. I have taken no notice in these comparisons of the remissions of the year of settlement (Rs. 5,897) as these are peculiar to that year, and arise from the old assessment only being collected in that year, when it is exceeded by the survey assessment, the difference being entered in the accounts as a remission. To set against the present sacrifice of revenue there is the possibility of a very considerable increase, the survey assessment on the whole Government land, cultivated and waste, amounting to Rs. 90,356, or Rs. 20,386 more than the average realisation of the whole period of our rule, and it is I think, taking all circumstances into consideration, probable that a large proportion of this possible increase of revenue will accrue to Government at no very distant period.* In both the entries of cultivation and revenue for the current year it is true a falling off appears compared with the year of introduction of the new rates. This may, I think, be fairly attributed to the reaction which has been very generally found after a short lapse of time to follow the introduction of the revised rates occurring somewhat earlier than usual. The rush for land began at a period long before the obtainment of the revised rates than customary, and it is natural that the reaction should take place sooner also. Those who took up land on speculation, or to secure a selection, and have held it at a loss since 1845-46, now that the assessment of every field is known, have kept what they think will prove profitable and resigned the remainder :—

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* The revenue history of this district since the settlement up to 1862-63 may be seen in the appendix to this letter.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 142 *Villages composing the* HOONGOOND TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Land Revenue for collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Land.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	99,442	Rs. 80,625	Rs. 10,783	Rs. 69,842	57,215	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,221	156,657	Rs. 71,063
	Last 5 years.	103,719	80,829	533	80,296	49,828	..	5,002	153,547	85,298
	1850-51	103,783	79,580	67	79,513	50,049	..	8,166	15,832	87,679
	1851-52	108,681	64,043	5,897	58,146	50.844	..	8,020	159,525	66,166
	1852-53	107,099	62,830	..	62,830	53,044	27,526	..	160,143	90,356
Joodee and Kumaveisee Joodee.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	11,242	7,479	515	6,964	..	..	..	11,242	6,964
	Last 5 years.	11,241	9,518	2,136	7,382	..	..	..	11,241	7,382
	1850-51	11,260	10,903	3,557	7,346	..	..	..	11,260	7,346
	1851-52	30,942	7,040	6	7,034	..	..	..	30,942	7,034
	1852-53	30,412	7,076	..	7,076	..	..	..	30,412	7,076
Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	68,295	8,683	..	8,683	..	..	..	68,295	8,683
	Last 5 years.	67,830	10,967	..	10,967	..	..	..	67,830	10,967
	1850-51	67,561	10,932	..	10,932	..	..	..	67,561	10,932
	1851-52	49,546	10,067	..	10,067	..	..	..	49,546	10,067
	1852-53	49,533	10,067	..	10,067	..	..	..	49,533	10,067
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	178,979	96,787	11,298	85,489	57,215	..	1,221	236,194	86,710
	Last 5 years.	182,790	101,314	2,669	98.645	49,828	..	502	232,618	103,647
	1850-51	182,604	101,415	3,624	97,791	50,049	..	8,166	232,653	105,957
	1851-52	189,169	81,150	5,903	75,247	50,844	..	8,020	240,013	83,267
	1852-53	187,044	79,973	..	79,973	53,044	27,526	..	240,088	107,499

1. The averages of past years entered in this statement are for the twenty-five years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the acres, and for thirty years as regards the rupees in the case of 136 villages. In the case of the remaining villages the averages are, as regards both acres and rupees, deduced from the returns of twelve years in the case of one village, on those of five years for three villages; for two villages the returns of a single year only were available.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, to the new.

3. The rupees in the last column of this statement opposite the year 1852-53 form the survey kumal on total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenuers, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

27. The decrease under the head of surwu enam and increase under joodee enam in the 3rd column of the statement opposite the years 1851-52 and 1852-53 is due to the transfer from the former to the latter head of the lands entered as surwu enam, but belonging to the wuttuns of joodeedars, the joodee being considered as due on the surwu and joodee enam together.

28. The entire area of the one hundred and forty-two villages under report (arable and unarable, Government and alienated) together with the assessment on each is exhibited in the following statement :—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realisable.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	38,228	....	....	....
Arable Government land	160,143	90,356	....	90,356
Arable joodee enam	30,412	18,224	11,148	7,076
Arable surwu enam and mahal joodee	49,533	27,825	17,758	10,067
Total area and assessment	278,316	1,36,405	28,906	1,07,499

29. After the measurement of villages had been completed, and previous to the introduction of the rates, grants of land in service enam had been made to newly-appointed shetsundees and to those whose emoluments were considered insufficient. These grants were made according to the old numbers, several of which are frequently included in one revenue survey number. The consequence was that considerable difficulty occurred at the jummabundee from one part of a revenue survey number being service enam and the remainder Government land, sometimes cultivated and sometimes waste. When the shetsundee himself cultivated the remainder of the number no difficulty would be found. When it was waste and the shetsundee refused to cultivate the difficulty became insuperable, and the only course was to re-enter the service enam as khalsat, and insist on the relinquishment of the whole number under rule 12 of the joint report rules. When a ryot already cultivated the remainder of the number or was willing to cultivate it, the case was little improved,

as he might relinquish his share any year, and all the evils attendant on the existence of Government waste and enam land within the same boundaries would occur. I remarked in many cases that there was an unwillingness on the part of the ryots to cultivate in the same number with shetsundees even when some demand existed for land in a village. This probably arose from a fear of experiencing annoyance from them under cover of the performance of their police duties. A large number of supplementary grants of land in service enam had been made by the district authorities and confirmed by the Collector,* Mr. Reeves, in the previous year. A still larger number of assignments had been made by the mamlutdar in the course of the previous year and awaited confirmation. Wherever these grants were in opposition to the spirit of the survey rules, that is where the shetsundee himself did not cultivate the remaining khalsat portion of the number as a Government ryot, I re-entered the whole as khalsat, and remitted the assessment of the portion proposed to have been entered as service enam in proportion to the time during which service had been done. The mamlutdar informed me that where assignments were ordered and no waste land existed in the village, a ryot was induced to relinquish land by persuasion (sumjhoot), and though it is hard to believe that at the present day any ryot would tamely submit to be deprived of his land, yet beyond a doubt the wish to propitiate or fear of incurring the displeasure of the village and native district authorities would induce many of the less independent ryots to do what they would not do of their own free-will, and though written resignations are always required, careful inquiries on this point have induced me to believe that these resignations are not in all cases entirely voluntary.

30. The whole of the above assignments were made according to the valuation derived from the old unequal rates, and I have been informed by the Police Superintendent that they will be revised and adjusted according to the new rates. I should imagine it will prove a most difficult thing to effect a settlement in accordance with existing rules; and without compelling a shetsundee to cultivate

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* The whole of the Mamlutdar's arrangements, so far as portions of fields are concerned, have been disallowed by the present Collector.

land that he does not require, to prevent Government land lying waste in a number, part of which has been granted as payment for service, and all these difficulties might be avoided by the adoption of cash payments, wholly or at any rate in cases where the shetsundee preferred this mode of remuneration, or where paying in land proved inconvenient. Payments in land is a mere device of native governments, with whom land was cheaper than money. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that payment in this manner has any great charm for the people, particularly under the system proposed to be adopted, which is very possibly but a reversion to the original system of paying for service in land, namely, entering the new shetsundee land not as enam but as khalsat, and remitting the assessment thereon year by year. By this means the shetsundee has no longer the dignity of a wuttundar, but becomes a mere stipendiary, and his becoming such was one of the great objections raised by those opposed to cash payments. Direct payment in money would be but a step further, and this would by no means deprive any one of the land he now holds, as appears to have been feared. If such was his pleasure he would continue to cultivate as a Government ryot, and so far from payment in money entailing a loss on the State, the contrary would, I feel certain, prove to be the case. In the surveyed districts there is no want of demand for all but inferior lands, and if the option was given to shetsundees of taking Rs. 18 a year in land or Rs. 16 in money, a large proportion would choose the diminished payment in money.

31. The remarkable scarcity of carts in the Hoongoond talooka has been adverted to in the 5th paragraph. The talooka itself is, with the exception of the western parts, generally of a very even surface, and well calculated for the use of carts, both for agricultural purposes and for the transport of produce. The rugged country on the west in the talookas of Badamee and Bagulkote coming between Hoongoond and the coast may be the true cause of the small number of carts. Much will probably be done to increase the exports by the construction of the road, which is, I believe, sanctioned, connecting Hoongoond with the Belgaum and Kulladghee road at Bagulkote. This will give a communication with the coast open to carts the whole distance, and the cost of transporting bulky articles (grain, &c.) will be greatly decreased.

32. But it is not alone with Belgaum and the ports beyond that a remunerative export-trade with the Hoongoond and adjacent talookas could be carried on. One of the best markets for inferior description of cotton manufactures and for grain might be found in the densely-populated Goa territories. In fact a very considerable export-trade is carried on at present in these articles under great disadvantages with that territory, and were facilities of access increased the trade might doubtless be much increased. To this the construction of a cleared road from Nundighur to Kittoor, and thence to Beteegerree in the Dharwar talooka (a total distance nearly east and west of about thirty-two miles), is a great step. At Beteegerree the even, black plain begins, and from this to Jaleehal in the Badamee talooka (fifty-five miles) carts can travel with ease during at least nine months of the year. The clearing of the road from Jaleehal through the hills to Goodoor in the Hoongoond talooka would complete the communication with Nundighur, which is a very large town, and of most important trade, both in Concan produce and in the products of the plain-country. From Nundighur to the Tulleewaddee ghaut is about eighteen miles. The first fourteen miles of this distance is through a country presenting no great obstacles to the construction of a road. Carts can pass now, but in occasional places with difficulty. The last four miles from Hehmargee to the top of the ghaut contain some bad pieces, but not such as would require any great expense to overcome them. The whole ghaut is in our territory, which extends for about a mile below into the Concan. The descent of the ghaut, which I have lately visited, is in general very easy indeed, though quite unimproved by art. A trifling sum of fifty or sixty rupees is expended yearly from the customs department in repairing portions of the track cut away by the rains. The extension of the made-road from Nundighur to Tulleewaddee would give a very considerable impulse to traffic with the eastern or plain districts of Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates—the Hoongoond, Badamee, Bagulkote, Nowlgoond, and Dumbul talookas.* As no roads exist in the Goa territories for wheeled carriages, it would be an useless expense to make a regular

* The opening a line of made-road from the plain-country above the ghauts to Goa *viâ* Dharwar and the Tinace ghaut, ten miles south of Tulleewaddee, was sanctioned in 1860, and will, it is expected, be completed in 1864.

road down the ghaut, but a yearly grant of a few hundred rupees might be very advantageously applied in improving the track and keeping it in a good state for bullock traffic.

33. Another measure tending greatly to increase the trade with the Goa territories would be the abolition of the existing duties on the export of produce and manufactures from the British dominions into Goa by land. On both descriptions of exports an *ad-valorem* duty of three per cent. is levied at the various ghauts. The people of Goa consume to a considerable extent the common cotton fabrics manufactured at various places in our territories. This is the very trade which has suffered to such an extent by competition with European manufactures. Laying a tax on the exportation of grain also appears hardly less injurious to the interests of this country. The import duties levied by the Goa authorities I was unable to ascertain, as just now, owing to the insurrection in Goa, all traffic is stopped, but it was alleged to be very much heavier than that levied by us. It is possible that by the relinquishment of export duties on our part a reduction of the import duties might be obtained from the Goa government, who would be remunerated by increased imports; thus the gain to our manufactuers and producers would be largely augmented.

34. The very unsettled state of the country within the Nizam's dominions, which form so large a part of the boundary of the Hoongoond talooka, must tend to produce an unfavourable impression on the minds of the inhabitants of our adjoining territory. Great disorders and loss of life are of frequent occurrence, and the credit of permitting, or of not preventing, this state of affairs attaches in their minds to us. At any rate they either suppose us, if not unwilling, unable to effect a remedy; and the injury to our prestige is not confined to the moral impression induced by our sufference of such a state of affairs in the territories of what they consider to be a dependent state, but they see us unable to procure restitution for our own subjects when plundered. In June 1850 forty-five head of cattle and seven hundred goats, belonging to inhabitants of Somlapoor in the Hoongoond talooka, were forcibly carried away at noonday while grazing on the lands of that village by twenty-five horsemen and one hundred and twenty-five footmen, who, after ill-treating and depriving the herdsmen of their clothes, drove off the whole to Moodgul—a large town in the Nizam's

territory. The whole property carried off belonged to sixteen individuals, to the total value of Rs. 1,387. On the 30th of July 1850,* by direction of the Most Noble the Governor General, the Resident at Hydrabad was instructed to inform the Nizam's minister "that full reparation should be made to the owners of the cattle, and reparation in money to those who were ill-treated; and further that his Lordship will permit no delay whatever to be made in complying with this demand." Close on three years have now elapsed from that date, and up to the present time no reparation or restitution whatever has been made. The subjects of our Government have a right to look for protection from it; and if our power or influence is insufficient to obtain restitution in a flagrant case like this, in justice we are bound to ourselves to reimburse those plundered, or allow them to retaliate on their plunderers.

35. I will now advert to that portion of the Uthnee talooka in which the revised rates were introduced at the settlement for 1851-52, namely, in fifty-three villages, in which alone the measurement and classification were in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of the preparation of the necessary papers in time for the jummabundee.

36. The Uthnee talooka, of which a map accompanies this report, is entirely composed of the estates of various jagheerdars, which have from time to time lapsed to Government, commencing with forty-two villages of the Neepanee dessaee's estate, which fell in 1839. The main body of the talooka constitutes the most northern part of the Belgaum collectorate. There is also a detached mass of about a dozen villages situated along the banks of the Krishna, and abutting on the western boundary of the Bagulkote talooka. To the west and north-west of the main body of the talooka are several detached villages, but none of these are included in the fifty-three now under report.

37. Of these fifty-three villages sixteen are comprised in the Gulgullee mahalkurree's division, which includes the whole of the group of villages bordering on the Bagulkote talooka, together with several others along the bank of the river in the direction of the main body of the talooka. The remaining thirty-seven villages are under the mamlutdar, who is stationed at Uthnee, in whose charge is also the

* Sir H. Elliott's letter to Resident at Hydrabad, No. 1425, dated 30th July 1850.

residue of the talooka, comprising twenty villages, which are not referred to in this report. The names of the pergunnas or ancient divisions with the number of villages included in each are exhibited in the following statement:—

Present Division.	Name of Pergunna or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Enam Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-rent.	Surwu Enam, or Rent-free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
Uthnee Mamlutdar's.	Uthnee	5	3	8	5	28	..	33	41
	Kokutnoor	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
	Aeenapoor	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Honwad	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
	Total....	37	3	40	5	28	..	33	73
Gulgullee Mahalkurree's.	Gulgullee	14	..	14	1	1	..	2	16
	Bunwurree	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Total....	16	..	16	1	1	..	2	18
	Grand Total....	53	3	56	6	29	..	35	91

38. As this talooka occupies an intermediate position between the districts to the south, where the Canarese, and those to the north, where the Marathi language is in general use, we find here both the languages pretty commonly spoken. In the west and north of the talooka Marathi prevails. In the eastern villages, in the direction of Beejapoor, Canarese appears to be almost exclusively the language of the people. In fact both as regards the physical appearance of the country and the prevalent Maratha population, the Uthnee talooka rather forms a portion of the true Maratha country to the north than of the Canarese province denominated the Southern Maratha Country, in which it is politically included.

39. The surface rock of the Uthnee talooka is trap, and the general aspect of the country presents the characteristic appearance of districts where this rock prevails. In the west of the talooka the dis-

tant horizon is broken at intervals by bare, flat-topped hills, rising from the plain in a succession of sharply-defined artificial-looking terraces, the outline of which is unbroken by trees or bushes, and when caught by the rays of the sun stand out at a great distance with extraordinary distinctness. The plainer country is generally composed of a series of long undulations, between which in the hollows will be frequently found a small stream of running water fringed on each side with a few hundred paces of soil of a fair and often of a superior quality. On ascending the swell the soil diminishes both in quantity and quality, the higher situations being generally sterile and stony, the rock being covered by an inch or two of soil, which is difficult to distinguish from the rock itself, and supports the scantiest vegetation. In many places for hundreds of yards together the bare rock may be seen exposed without the slightest covering of soil. Interspersed with country of the nature above described will be found tracts, more or less extensive, of black soil, which is, however, of most uncertain depth, the undulating trap-rock being in one place some feet, and at the distance of a few yards, but some inches from the surface. The river Krishna invariably runs through a valley of deep alluvial soil of width varying from a few hundred yards to some miles.

40. The banks of the river are in general very well wooded, babul being the prevailing species of tree. In the islands in the bed of the river and in the kooruns or grazing grounds on its banks are extensive tracts thickly covered with this description of tree. The remainder of the talooka, with the exception of about the sites of some of the villages, is devoid of trees of any description.

41. The eastern and western villages of the main body of the talooka are divided by a tract of hilly country, some two or three miles wide, immediately to the east of the town of Uthnee. The villages to the east of this track have the worst climate of the whole talooka, a failure of crops to a great or less degree from deficiency of rain being the rule instead of the exception. In this tract the people seem miserably poor, and the agriculture worse than I have seen elsewhere in the Southern Maratha Country. In the villages about Gulgullee, and in those to the west of the hilly tract above-mentioned, the climate is somewhat better, but still very uncertain. Except in some of the Gulgullee villages, the use of manure appears to be almost

unknown. The villages along the Krishna seem to be in general better off than their neighbours. In these villages is always a certain proportion of very superior soil which is overflowed yearly by the river. This fertilizes the soil to an extraordinary degree, and enables it to produce large crops of superior quality without the aid of manure. These villages are thus to some extent rendered independent of the local fall of rain.

42. With the exception of those on the bank of the river, the villages of this talooka are separated from one another by great distances, particularly in the north-eastern part, where a distance of five or six miles commonly intervenes between one village and another. The fifty-three villages under report contain an area of 524 square miles, and a population of 48,478 souls, or within a fraction of 92 per square mile. When it is borne in mind that in the villages on the bank of the river and in the Gulgullee mahal the average population is much greater than the above number, it will be understood how very scanty the population is in the more thinly-inhabited tracts in the north and north-east of the talooka, in which the fact of a large portion of the sites of many villages being covered with ruins of ancient date indicates the existence of a much larger population at some distant period of time.

43. There are no manufactures of consequence in the Uthnee talooka. In the town of Uthnee itself are about 400 souls, supported by weaving coarse cotton-cloth, and about the same number scattered throughout the other villages. There are also in the villages under report about 500 souls, supported by the fabrication of kumlees—the common black blanket worn by nearly all the poorer classes of natives. The cloth and kumlees entirely enters into the home consumption of this talooka.

44. The chief bazar is that held at Uthnee itself, which is indeed the only one of consequence within the district. It is attended by the people of the neighbouring villages and by traders from the minor bazars within the district—Honwar, Telsung, Acenapoor. From the Uthnee bazar there is a small export of the products of the district (cotton and grain) to the large bazar held at Meeruj, and an import thence of the products of the Concan. The people of the villages to the south of Uthnee frequent also the bazar held at the large

manufacturing town of Rubkuvee in the adjoining Sanglee jagheer. The people of the mahalkurree's division have the small bazar held at Gulgullee itself, and also within a convenient distance the large markets of the jagheer towns of Moodhol and Jumkhundee. Thus it will be seen that the people of the villages around Gulgullee and those about, and particularly to the west and south of the town of Uthnee, have an advantage over the north-eastern villages with respect to markets.

45. The fifty-three villages under report contain 284,300 acres of arable land and 51,154 acres of unarable—in all 335,454 acres.

46. The measurement was commenced in 1848-49 under the superintendence of Lieutenant Kemball, and completed in the three following seasons under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Bell and Mr. Mitchell. The classification was commenced in 1850-51 by Lieutenant Kemball and completed by him and Mr. Mitchell in the following season. The accuracy with which both operations were conducted, as exhibited by the result of the test, is shown in the following statements :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Pies.								Pies.
53	14,671	284,300	Measurement.	48	992	22,570	Goontas 37½	....	43	978	32¾	..	1,035	23,548	Goontas 37	..
53	14,671	284,300	Classification.	52	781	14,359	..	8	..	..	..	..	78	14,359	..	8

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1035	613	345	56	15	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—								
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs .a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6	Rs. a. p 0 3 7 to 0 4 2
781	40	309	235	116	62	12	4	..	3*

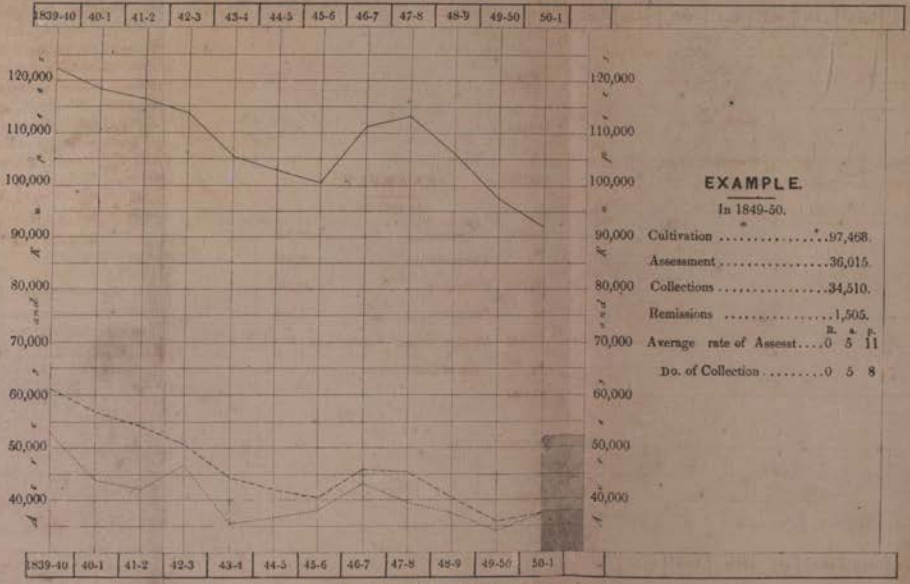
47. This talooka has changed masters oftener than other parts of the Southern Maratha Country, first forming part of the kingdom of Annagoondee. On the fall of this state it came into the hands of the kings of Beejapoor, towards the close of whose rule it was frequently overrun and devastated by the contending forces of the kings and of the newly-risen Marathi power; it then fell into the hands of the emperors and remained under their rule for upwards of thirty years, when it came under the vice-regal authority of the Nizam, under whom it remained for about five years, and then appears to have been for a short time in the hands of the Kolapoor branch of the Marathas, by whom it was made over by treaty to the Sattara branch in 1730. From the fall of Beejapoor in 1686 up to this date the Uthnee talooka and neighbouring country appears to have been in a most unsettled state—no security for life or property existed. Under the Sattara branch, from about A.D. 1730 to 1749, much was done to improve the country: land was given out on leases at a nominal rent, population and cultivation increased, and greater security prevailed. In 1750 the Sattara branch was supplanted by the Peshwa, under whom this district was made over to various jagheer-

* The cause of the large errors is explained in Captain Wingate's letter to Government, No. 274, dated 17th August 1852, paragraphs 9 to 11.

dars, and a fair degree of prosperity existed till about A.D. 1790. In 1792 occurred a great famine which almost depopulated the country. After this, in the latter days of the Peshwa's rule, times of trouble again came, which, together with the farming system then introduced, undid what had been gained in the preceding fifty years. On the fall of the Peshwa this talooka was for two years under the British government, and was then made over in jagheer to Appa Dessaee of Neepanee, whose management is the subject of no agreeable recollections on the part of the people. On his death in 1839 it finally lapsed to the British government. The present impoverished state of the Uthnee talooka is doubtless in some degree due to the constant change of rulers and the adversity gone through in the last and earlier part of the present century.

48. Under our Government the land measures and rates obtaining under the Neepaneekur were for want of others continued in use. The assessment on the superior description of land was in general very high. Under the native system, though the assessment is nominally fixed, it is in practice anything but so. A bargain is made with the ryot from year to year, and he either gets his land at a rate lower than the standard rate, which reduction is known under the name of 'khund tota,' or if possible he is induced to engage at the standard, receiving as a makeweight a tract of poor land rent-free or at a nominal assessment. A large uncollectable balance is also allowed to remain outstanding from year to year, advantage being taken of any very favourable season to collect as much as possible. The threat of enforcing his claim on this outstanding balance is used by the jagheerdar to compel the ryot to continue to cultivate. The jagheerdar always having a large margin on his side, limits his demands alone by the capacity of the ryot to meet them, and the ryot's capacity is measured alone by the conscience of the jagheerdar. In some jagheers they are ground down to their last rupee, and in others, where a more liberal policy prevails, enjoy considerable ease. A minute knowledge of the means of every cultivator is the basis of the native system, under which the revenue of a district may be raised to an amount otherwise unattainable, and yet without actually ruining a single ryot. The acquisition of capital is, however, impossible—there is no incentive to exertion, and progress of any kind is not to be looked for.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 42 Villages of the UTNEE TALOOKA during the last 12 Years.



EXAMPLE.

In 1849-50.

Cultivation	97,468.
Assessment	36,015.
Collections	34,510.
Remissions	1,505.
	R. a. p.
Average rate of Assesst.	0 5 11
Do. of Collection	0 5 8

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black zigzag* line ~~~ represents the Cultivation; the *broken* - - - the Assessment, and the *dotted* ····· the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines shows the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1851-52.

49. It is very evident that our strict and unbending system of revenue management, which looks more to what is actually due by the cultivator according to previous agreement than to what he is able to pay, is very ill-adapted to a fast and loose system of assessment like the native, and the ryots must either find some indirect expedient to lower the average rate of payment or submit to be ruined. In the present case, since we have possessed this talooka a large quantity of the best land, which bore the highest proportionate rate of assessment, has been allowed to fall waste, in many cases the ryots retaining alone the poor land given at a nominal rate under the former government. The following table, which refers to the villages included in the diagram mentioned in the next paragraph, will at once make this evident :—

Years.	Cultivation Acres.	Gross Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	*Rs. a. p.*
1839-40	121,930	61,108	0 8 0
1842-43	113,599	50,406	0 7 1
1845-46	100,307	40,030	0 6 5
1849-50	97,468	36,015	0 5 11
1850-51	92,369	37,419	0 6 6

50. It appears thus that in ten years superior and highly-assessed land had been thrown up, until the average rate of assessment on the whole land in cultivation was reduced from 8 annas to 5 annas 11 pies, or upwards of one-fourth. The increase in the average rate of assessment, accompanied by a decrease in cultivation in the last year 1850-51, is solely due to the near approach of the revised assessment, which induced the ryots to relinquish lowly-assessed inferior fields and regain possession of highly-assessed fields, which necessity had formerly compelled them to give up. The slight effect which the approach of the revised assessment had on the revenue of this district compared with what has been usual in other districts indicates in no slight degree the poverty-striken condition of the people.

51. Complete accounts have been obtained for all the villages from the date of their lapse. The diagram on the opposite page has been prepared for forty-two of the fifty-three villages under report in

the usual form. The remaining eleven villages are excluded as they lapsed to Government at various periods subsequently. They are, however, separately shown in the figured statement in the appendix marked C under the years in which they respectively fell. The acres of cultivation in each year have been deduced from the old land measures, the value of which in acres has been approximately ascertained from the proportion existing between the area of each village in acres according to the present survey and its area by the old land measures. The acres of cultivation obtained through this process are probably not very far wrong—at any rate the relative proportion of the cultivation of the different years are correct.

52. On an inspection of the diagram it appears that for the first three years of our rule the remissions granted were large, and the decline of cultivation though steady is not very great. In 1842-43 the difference between the gross and net assessment is suddenly much reduced, remissions to a much smaller extent than in the three previous years being given; this at once induced in the next year 1843-44 a declension of cultivation at an increased speed; large remissions again in that and the following year in some measure checked the decrease, and the cultivation increased in the years 1846-47 and 1847-48 very nearly up to where it had been in 1842. This, however, under the existing assessment could not be sustained, and from 1847-48 to 1849-50 the decrease was more rapid than ever. The decrease in 1850-51 is attributable to a different cause, alluded to at the close of the last paragraph. The result of our possession of this district is that, as far as relates to the villages in the diagram, the acres under cultivation when we got the district (121,930 acres) had diminished in ten years to 97,468 acres (the cultivation of 1849-50), and the realised revenue in the same ten years had fallen from Rs. 52,573 to Rs. 34,510.

53. From the above it is clear that a reduction of assessment now proposed is very urgently called for in the Uthnee talooka. The fifty-three villages under report have been divided into two classes, with respective maximum dry-crop rates of assessment of 14 and 12 annas per acre, according to the following statement:—

Class.	Villages.	Distinguishing characteristics of the group.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
1ST. Maximum rate As. 14.	23	Comprising 14 villages immediately about Gulgullee and 9 villages which are to the west of the hilly tract alluded to in paragraph 41.....	0 14 0
2ND. Maximum rate As. 12.	30	The remaining villages, situated to the eastward of the above-mentioned hilly tract, having an inferior climate, and less favourably situated with regard to markets.....	0 12 0

54. There are 853 acres of garden-land in the villages under report. One-fourth of this amount is in the town of Uthnee alone, and nearly the whole of the remainder in the villages in the eastern part of the talooka. Sugarcane and plantains are grown in many gardens, but in rare instances to any extent. The prevalent want of capital on the part of the cultivators prevents them from growing the superior description of crops to as great a degree as they might. Culinary vegetables and wheat and other descriptions of grain form the bulk of the crops grown. The gardens are generally watered from dug wells; in many instances from boorkees erected on the banks of nullas. The old average rate on the whole garden-land is Rs. 1-5-4 per acre; the new assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 1-4-3 per acre, the maximum assessment being Rs. 1-12-0.

55. The assessment derived from the above described rates is contrasted with the assessment, according to the old rates, on the land in cultivation in the year of settlement. In the following statement the acres on which both the old and new average rates have been calculated are those ascertained by the present survey :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to Survey.	According to Old Rates.		According to Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.
1st.	23	38,464	26,799	0 11 1	38,464	19,448	0 8 1	25,102	10,637	0 7 9	63,656	30,085	0 7 7
2nd	30	78,530	35,855	0 7 1	78,530	27,886	0 5 8	62,549	16,286	0 4 2	141,079	44,172	0 5 1
2	53	116,994	72,624	0 8 6	116,994	47,334	0 6 6	87,741	22,923	0 4 2	204,735	70,257	0 5 6

56. The new assessment as usual absorbs all direct levies on the part of the village and district officers. These levies are stated in the old accounts as follows :—

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
District officers	Dessaee.....		....				
	Deshpandee		....				
	Nargowra.....	3	8	0			
					3	8	0
Village officers	Patels and naiks.	2,894	0	4			
	Koolkurnees....	4,065	2	4			
					6,959	2	8
	Total....Rs.				6,962	10	8

In the case of village officers, to whom alone direct levies were still paid, compensation was awarded pending the final settlement to a total amount of Rs. 1,435. The amount claimed was as usual in all cases far above the actual value of the huks, and in many cases absurdly so. The amount of compensation awarded varied according to the sufficiency of the other emoluments, which were, however, in this talooka generally most ample.

57. The general result of the settlement in the fifty-three villages under report is shown in the statement on the following page. It will be seen that in 1850-51 (the year immediately preceding the introduction of the revised rates) the cultivation was considerably below, while the gross revenue fell but little short of the average from 1845-46 to 1850-51, the last five years of the old rates. The cause of this has been explained in the beginning of paragraph 50. In the year of settlement 1851-52 the cultivated acres amounted to 116,994, and the survey gross assessment thereon to Rs. 47,334, out of which was remitted Rs. 9,554. These large remissions are solely due to the old rates only being collected in the year of settlement, when it is exceeded by the new rate. The large amount of these remissions afford a remarkable proof of the great inequality of the old assessment. In the current year 1852-53 the cultivation has increased to 124,648 acres, bearing according to the revised rates an assessment of Rs. 54,419, the whole of which will in all probability be realized, equalling within a small sum the gross assessment of the land in cultivation the last year of the old system and the sum actually realized on an average during the preceding five years. This amount of cultivation in 1852-53 is, however, in some small degree swollen by the cultivated land of the relinquished joodee and kumavisee joodee which was entered as khalsat at the settlement. There are still remaining 83,734 acres of Government arable land lying waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 21,359. It is hardly to be anticipated that the whole of this will ever become cultivated, much being land of a very inferior quality. I do not expect that for some years to come there will be any material increase to the cultivation or revenue, and indeed for the welfare of the district it is not desirable that there should be for a time. Every cultivator has probably gone as far as his means would allow in securing the fields he particularly desired, and for some time to come his whole energies will be taxed to bring them into a proper state of cultivation. In the meantime Government by the introduction of the revised settlement is not the loser in a pecuniary point; and the future welfare of the district may be considered secured: as the means of the people increase and capital accumulates, doubtless a large proportion of the waste will come into cultivation and benefit the revenue in proportion.*

* In the appendix of this letter the revenue history of the district since 1852-53 is given.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for 53 Villages composing part of the* UTHNEE TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Revenue for collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Land.	Average for 12 years from		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	1839 to 1850	125,811	66,244	7,625	58,619	61,539	..	2,554	187,350	61,173
	Last 5 years.	121,090	59,906	3,941	55,965	71,716	..	3,238	192,806	59,203
	1850-51 ..	108,288	55,274	..	55,274	85,408	..	3,585	193,699	58,859
	1851-52 ..	116,994	47,334	9,554	37,780	87,741	..	9,480	204,735	47,260
	1852-53 ..	124,648	54,419	..	54,419	83,734	21,359	..	208,382	75,778
Joodee and Kumavisee Joodee.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	31,318	11,892	955	10,937	..	..	..	31,318	10,937
	Last 5 years.	30,794	11,641	1,063	10,578	..	..	..	30,794	10,578
	1850-51 ..	30,816	11,340	..	11,340	..	..	..	30,816	11,340
	1851-52 ..	30,617	9,923	91	9,832	..	..	..	30,617	9,832
	1852-53 ..	27,783	9,214	..	9,214	..	..	..	27,783	9,214
Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	61,392	7,015	..	7,015	..	..	..	61,392	7,015
	Last 5 years.	59,935	5,775	..	5,775	..	..	..	59,935	5,775
	1850-51 ..	59,695	5,774	..	5,774	..	..	..	59,695	5,774
	1851-52 ..	48,952	5,544	..	5,544	..	..	..	48,952	5,544
	1852-53 ..	48,134	5,544	..	5,544	..	..	..	48,134	5,544
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	218,521	85,151	8,580	76,571	61,539	..	2,554	280,060	79,125
	Last 5 years.	211,819	77,322	5,004	72,318	71,716	..	3,238	283,535	75,556
	1850-51 ..	199,099	72,388	..	72,388	85,408	..	3,585	284,207	75,973
	1851-52 ..	196,563	62,801	9,645	53,156	87,741	..	9,480	284,304	62,636
	1852-53 ..	200,565	69,178	..	69,178	83,734	21,359	..	284,300	90,537

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for the twelve years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the acres and rupees.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, to the revised settlement.

3. The averages entered in this statement are for the whole twelve years in the case of forty-two villages, nine years for four villages, seven years for five villages, and six years for one village.

4. The rupees entered in the last column of the statement opposite the year 1852-53 form the new survey kumal or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees entered in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

58. As described with reference to Hoongoond, joodeedars on relinquishing any entire survey numbers of their wuttuns were allowed a reduction of their total joodee payments equal to the survey assessment of the relinquished numbers. There was also in this talooka a great deal of kumavisee joodee or land originally held on the joodee tenure, the holders of which had either actually resigned it, or having neglected to pay their joodee for many years, their land had fallen into the hands of Government; the whole of this was at the survey settlement entered as khalsat. In the 3rd column of the statement the head of surwa enam is considerably less in 1851-52 than in the previous year, which is due to the extent of 1,582 acres to the transfer of the surwa enam lands of joodee enamdars to the head of joodee enam, in which head a corresponding increase is not observed owing to the great decrease caused by resignations and entering of kumavisee joodee as khalsat before adverted to. As the lapses have been insignificant, the remaining difference between the entries under the head of surwa enam in 1851-52 and the previous year is almost entirely caused by the acres in 1851-52 and preceding years having been approximately obtained from the old land measures in the manner described in paragraph 51, and on examination I find that in many cases the acres of surwa enam, ascertained to exist by the survey, bear a smaller proportion to the total survey area of the village than would be expected from the proportion obtaining between the surwa enam according to the old land measures and the total area of the village in the same measures. This disproportion I observed to exist principally in villages containing a large amount of land of very low quality; and as the old land measures are believed to have been measures of value rather than of area, and as the enam lands would very naturally be of a quality superior to that of the average of the land of the whole village, the average area of a unit of the old land measure in enam land would fall short of the area of the same unit derived from an average of the whole land of the village.

59. The roads in this talooka are in general pretty good, the prevailing even surface of the country offering no serious obstruction to traffic in the present impoverished state of the district; as the exports are of trifling amount, the want of better roads is not materially felt. As production increases, the construction of the road proposed

from Meeruj east and west through the talooka to Beejapoor will greatly facilitate the transport of produce to the coast *viâ* Kolapoor and the Phonda Ghaut.

60. A statement of the whole area of the fifty-three villages under report (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), with the assessment thereon, is here exhibited :—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance realizable or Survey Kumal.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	51,154	..	..	..
Arable khalsat	208,382	75,778	..	75,778
Arable joodee enam	27,783	11,455	2,241	9,214
Arable surwa enam and mahal joodee	48,135	20,910	15,366	5,544
Total area and assessment of 53 villages ..	335,454	1,08,143	17,607	90,536

61. In a country labouring under the disadvantages of a climate so precarious as that of Uthnee, an extensive resort to artificial irrigation becomes of the highest consequence. There are many signs indicating that cultivation carried on through this means prevailed to a much greater extent at some distant period. Fortunately water is more plentiful and attainable with less difficulty than in most parts of this province. In the valleys it is generally to be found within a few feet of the surface, and independently of well-sinking, an abundant supply might be got in many places from the nullas which run all through the hot weather. Doubtless as capital increases the people will do a good deal for themselves. But it would be very desirable that a survey should be made to ascertain whether some works of irrigation could not be advantageously undertaken by Government on a large scale either in some of the large nullas which run into the Krishna or on that river itself. The largest nulla or rather river in this talooka running into the Krishna is one which flows about five miles west of Uthnee past the village of Sinal.

62. During the last three years most of the villages of the Hoongoond and Uthnee talookas, and also in other parts of the Belgaum collectorate, have been enclosed with high walls or hedges which give no small annoyance to the inhabitants. The walls are ten or twelve

feet high generally, sometimes more, and built close up to the houses. With but few gates to a village enclosed with a wall three-quarters of a mile or a mile in circumference, three or four gates only will be found. In the western villages hedges prevail. Small villages have generally two gates only, and very small ones a single gate. The natural result of this enclosing must be in the case of walls, a great interference with ventilation; in the case of both walls and hedges, the accumulation of much filth within the enclosed site which would otherwise not exist there had the inhabitants free means of exit. All this must greatly tend to the fostering of cholera—the scourge of the Southern Maratha Country. When it breaks out, cleanliness and ventilation experience has shown to be the best means by which this disease may be combated. Good reason may be easily found for enclosing towns like Bagulkote or Ilkul, the abodes of great wealth in the shape of money and jewels; but even in these cases a clear space of 40 or 50 yards should intervene between the walls and habitations. In the case of small agricultural villages no temptation to robbery in gangs exists, and the wall or hedge is productive of annoyance to the people and is dangerous in a sanitary point of view, without any corresponding advantage, as it can prove no bar to petty pilfering on the part of the inhabitants one from the other. The villagers are informed that they may have as many gates as they choose to build as long as they are built in a substantial manner and at their own expense. But if we compel the people to enclose their villages, we should carry our compulsion a step farther and compel them to provide a number of exits sufficient for the convenience of all, as voluntary combination to effect anything for the general good is hardly to be looked for at present among the natives of this country.

63. Along the banks of the Krishna there are in many places kooruns or grass lands which were certain to produce a larger revenue by the annual sale of the grass by auction than if given out for cultivation. These were excepted from cultivation under rule 14 of the joint report. Many of these revenue survey field or "numbers" are thickly covered with babul trees. There are also on the banks of the river and its tributary nullas tracts of waste land in which these trees abound. These numbers were also excepted from cultivation in the

cultivation registers where the size and number of the trees in proportion to the area appeared to justify such a proceeding. There is abundance of waste land elsewhere to supply the wants of the population for many years to come, and the conservation of these tracts for the growth of trees will tend to favourably affect the climate, and if judiciously managed afford a supply of valuable babul timber, which is far from plentiful in the Southern Maratha Country. The grass of these numbers will be sold by auction every year, and will go far towards making up what would be gained by the assessment had cultivation been permitted in the Uthnee talooka. The numbers thus set apart for the growth of trees amount to 48, containing 876 acres, bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 525-8. The number of trees was shown in the returns as about 12,000; this does not include the smaller trees. In the Hoongoond talooka in the same manner 12 numbers were set apart containing 197 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 128, and containing 3,650 trees. If these preserves are occasionally inspected and pruned, the increased returns to Government would doubtless in a short time well repay any expenditure incurred.

64. I now come to the settlement of the Yadwar petta, comprising the mahalkurree's division of the Gokak talooka, which formerly belonged to the estate of Pureshram Bhow Sahib of Tasgaum, and lapsed to Government on his death without heirs in 1849.

65. This mahal, as will be seen by the accompanying map, is situated immediately to the north-east of the remainder of the Gokak talooka and immediately to the south of the Uthnee talooka, and separated from it by about 20 miles of intervening jagheer territory.

66. Of the nineteen villages comprised in the Yadwar petta ten only are under immediate Government management; the remaining nine belong to the estate of the Kowzulgee Dessaee, and to these the revision of assessment now under report does not extend.

67. The physical characteristics of this mahal are very similar to those of the Uthnee talooka, already described. Black soil prevails to a considerable extent, but much of it is poor, stony, and of deficient depth, particularly that on the trap of the northern villages. The climate, in common with that of Uthnee, is very precarious, and

the husbandry and condition of the people much on a par with what is found in that talooka. The usual dry crops (wheat, jowaree, cotton, &c.) are those raised in the villages of this mahal.

68. There are two bazars within the mahal—that held at Yadwar itself, which is the best, and that at one of the dessaee's villages, Kowzulgee. There are several bazars at no very great distance in the adjacent jagheer country and in the Purrusghur talooka, so that no want of facilities for the sale of produce exists. The surplus grain produced in this district finds its way to the bazars to the west, particularly to Sunkeshwur in the Chickodee talooka, where a return freight of Concan produce is obtained. Of the cotton grown a small part is retained for home consumption; the remainder goes to the coast for exportation. The road lately made from Lokapoor on the Kulladgee and Belgaum road, passing through Yadwar to Sunkeshwur, will greatly aid the transport of the surplus produce of this mahal.

69. In the town of Yadwar itself there are some 400 people supported by weaving. The principal manufacture is coarse cotton-cloth; but about one-sixth of the above number fabricate mixed silk and cotton goods, cholees, &c. The greater portion of these manufactures are sold at the bazar held at the neighbouring jagheer town of Moodhol. Besides those in Yadwar itself, there are a few weavers dispersed through the other villages.

70. The mahal contains 34,380 acres of arable and 3,466 acres of unarable land—in all 37,846 acres. The population of the Government villages is 6,494, being 110 per square mile. The measurement was commenced in 1848-49 by Lieutenant Kemball and completed in the following season by Mr. Bell. The classification was conducted under Mr. Young in 1851-52. The extent and result of the test of both operations are exhibited in the following statement:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	1,709	34,380	Measurement.	9	187	3,957	Acre Goontas. 3 1	Rs. a. p. ..	..	..	..	..	187	3,957	Acre Goontas 3 1	Rs. a. p. ..
10	1,709	34,380	Classification.	10	163	3,576	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	163	3,576	..	0 0 6

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
187	102	68	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—					
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6
163	11	79	56	12	5	..	..	..

71. As before mentioned this mahal composed part of the estate of Pureshram Bhow Sahib of Tasgaum and lapsed to Government on his death in 1849. He was very deeply involved in debt, and his whole estates were mortgaged. This mahal had been for fourteen years previous to the Tasgaum chief's death mortgaged nominally to a wealthy sowcar named Narayen Rao Anunt Walunbeh, but in reality to two carcoons of the sowcar who were designated kumavisdars, and on whom civil and criminal jurisdiction over this district was conferred. It is not very probable that people of this kind would consider the welfare of the ryots; their sole object would be to get as much as possible out of them, and to this end in fact their whole energies were exerted. The supreme authority still remained with the chief, and to him accounts were yearly preferred by these two carcoons, and remissions sent up to him for sanction. When sanctioned, and a corresponding deduction made from the net revenue in his accounts with them, a similar amount of remission was by no means extended to the ryots; little or nothing was actually remitted, though payment of what could not be realized at the time might be postponed and the sum remain as an outstanding balance, the threat of exacting which would be used to deter the ryots from throwing up their land. The extent to which this system was carried may be understood from the fact that when this district lapsed to Government, the outstanding balances in the ten Government villages amounted to no less than Rs. 78,026, the average gross revenue during the first three years of our rule being Rs. 8,414, of which about one-tenth was remitted; and it did not always occur that the demand of the mortgagees alone were to be dealt with by the ryots, as the chief when hard pushed is said to have secretly collected what he could on his own account. At last, in consequence of the repeated complaints against the two mortgagees, a carcoon was appointed on the part of Government, with the consent of the chief, to overlook the revenue affairs of the mahal, which induced some amelioration in the state of the people. This system lasted for three years and ceased very shortly before the death of the chief.

72. The old assessment is represented to have been extremely unequal. Where no systematic revision has been made this inequality appears to be very generally met with, and is probably the result of some

diversity of tenure like that described in the 16th paragraph as existing hitherto in the Hoongoond talooka under the native system. This would be in some degree remedied by including lightly and heavily assessed land in each ryot's holding. This minute looking into and adjustment of individual cases is impracticable under our system of revenue management, and the consequence is that either the ryots are pressed beyond their means, or, from the highly assessed and superior land being relinquished, the productive powers of the district are impaired, and Government cannot obtain that amount of revenue from the district which under a better system it might fairly look for. A state of affairs of this nature will find a remedy just as much in an apportionment of the assessment, according to the capabilities of the land, as in a reduction of the gross assessment.

73. Previous to the introduction of the revised assessment we had held the district but three years, and the information conveyed by a diagram including so short a space of time would be of little value. An account of the cultivation, remissions, and collections since we have had the country will be found in Appendix E, and is, as regards the Government land, shown in the following table. No accounts are obtainable for any of the years previous to the lapse of the district. The acres of the statement have been obtained from the old land measures in the manner described in paragraph 51 with reference to the Uthnee talooka :—

Years.	Occupied or Cultivated Area.	Gross Assessment.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49....	15,756	10,343	1,142	9,201
1849-50....	11,637	7,783	1,329	6,454
1850-51....	11,258	7,117	337	6,780

74. Pureshram Bhow died on the 8th June 1848. The arrangements for the cultivation of the current year must then have been already made; accordingly for that (the first year of the statement) the

cultivation is entered at 15,756 acres; the gross revenue Rs. 10,343, of which 1,142 was remitted and Rs. 9,201 collected. It may be very fairly doubted whether in this year the people gained by the change of rule. It is, I think, very improbable that close on nine-tenths of the gross revenue would have been actually collected by the former master of the district, hard as their management was. I know that in the Tasgaum talooka itself, belonging to the same chief, the ryots assert that they never paid much more than half the gross assessment, and from information derived from various sources I suspect they speak the truth in this. In the second year of our rule (1849-50) cultivation has decreased from 15,756 to 11,637 acres. This reduction is doubtless due to the over-collections of the previous year having reduced many of the poorer ryots to ruin, and partly owing to cultivation being no longer virtually compulsory or enforced by threat of levying outstanding balances. In this year the remission was in proportion much more liberal. In the last year of the statement the decrease of cultivation is trifling; doubtless it would have been far greater, but the near approach of the revised rates encouraged all that possibly could to hold on, and in the year of settlement the cultivation had again increased to 13,202 acres.

75. In this district we want the experience afforded in other districts by the return of cultivation and revenue for a long series of years, and in fact the three years for which we have trustworthy accounts are useless for the purpose of deducing any general average of the capabilities of the district, as in each year either the cultivation or revenue is affected by some extraordinary circumstances, and the best argument for the suitability of the rates about to be proposed will be found in the capabilities and advantages, or rather disadvantages, of this district being similar to those of a portion of Uthnee, for which like rates have been, on sufficient data, considered suitable.

76. The rate proposed is fourteen annas as the maximum rate for dry-crop land, the same rate as that proposed for twenty-three villages composing the 1*st* class in the Uthnee talooka. The assessment resulting from this rate is contrasted with the old assessment in the following statement, in which the acres are those ascertained by the present survey. Of garden land there is but one Government

number containing four acres, assessed at Rs. 1-4 per acre, in the villages under report:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Area according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
					Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.
1st.	10	13,202	7,669	0 0 3	13,202	6,593	0 8 0	5,296	2,431	0 7 4	18,498	9,024	0 7 10
1st.	10	13,202	7,669	0 0 3	13,202	6,593	0 8 0	5,296	2,431	0 7 4	18,498	9,024	0 7 10

77. The direct levies are absorbed in the above assessment. The following is the amount at which they were entered in the accounts:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Patels and naiks	117	7	1
Koolkurnees	87	5	4
	Rs. 204	12	5

Annual compensation was awarded for the above to the total amount of Rs. 124. This amount is greater than usual in proportion to the amount claimed. The other emoluments in several cases being wholly insufficient, a more liberal compensation was awarded.

78. The general result of the settlement is exhibited in the statement at page 46. The gross assessment of the Government land according to the revised rates in the year of settlement (Rs. 6,593) falls but very little short of the average of the realizations of the two preceding years (Rs. 6,611). The remissions of this year (Rs. 1,206) are solely due to difference between the old and new rates being remitted when the latter were in excess of the former. In the current year the cultivation has increased to 15,385 acres, or very nearly as much as it was in the first year of our rule, while the gross assessment is Rs. 7,839, all which will in all probability be

realized. The total amount of land under the year 1852-53 is, however, swollen by the relinquished joodee and kumavisee joodee, which were as usual entered as khalsat at the time of settlement. The realizations from both Government and joodee land in 1850-51 (the last year of the old rates) were Rs. 10,248, and in 1852-53 (the first year of the new system) Rs 9,353, being but Rs. 895 less; and considering that much of the joodee land before the settlement was held on compulsion, since resignations of parts of joodee enam estates were by the custom of the country not permissible, this result must be considered satisfactory. Acres 7,136 remain unoccupied Government waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,295, affording room for a considerable increase of revenue as the resources of the district are developed :—

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 10 *Villages composing the* YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Government Land.	Average of last 3 years	12,884	8,414	936	7,478	5,334	..	464	18,218	7,942
	1850-51..	11,258	7,117	337	6,780	7,344	..	619	18,602	7,399
	1851-52..	13,202	6,593	1,206	5,387	5,296	..	563	18,498	5,950
	1852-53..	15,385	7,839	..	7,839	7,136	3,295	..	22,521	11,134
Joodee and Kumawisee Joodee.	Average of last 3 years	5,340	6,881	3,322	3,559	..	..	..	5,340	3,559
	1850-51..	5,367	6,918	3,450	3,468	..	..	..	5,367	3,468
	1851-52..	12,326	3,360	406	2,954	..	..	..	12,326	2,954
	1852-53..	3,320	1,514	..	1,514	..	..	..	3,320	1,514
Surwa Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average of last 3 years	11,733	6,083	..	6,083	..	..	..	11,733	6,083
	1850-51..	11,298	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	11,298	6,063
	1851-52..	3,556	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	3,556	6,063
	1852-53..	8,539	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	8,539	6,063
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of last 3 years	29,957	21,378	4,258	17,120	5,334	..	464	35,291	16,584
	1850-51..	27,923	20,098	3,787	16,311	7,344	..	619	35,267	16,930
	1851-52..	29,084	16,016	1,612	14,404	5,296	..	563	34,380	14,967
	1852-53..	27,244	16,416	..	16,416	7,136	3,296	..	34,380	18,711

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for three years, both as regards rupees and acres, which latter have been obtained approximately from the old land measures by calculation.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, to the new.

3. The rupees in the last column of this statement opposite the year 1852-53 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

79. The joodee on the land held on that tenure was extremely heavy, so much so that the remissions under that head have very nearly equalled the realizations previous to the introduction of the revised assessment. Joodeedars were allowed at the settlement to relinquish parts of their wuttuns, as has been already described with reference to the Hoongoond talooka in the 25th paragraph.

80. A considerable variation in the amount appears in 1850-51 and the two succeeding years in the 3rd column of the statement under the head of surwu enam and mahal joodee. This is caused by the estates of the Kowjulgee Dessaee having been attached on account of a dispute regarding the amount of joodee due by him, and consequently in 1851-52 appears under the head of joodee enam and enam land under attachment, and the attachment having been removed, these lands again (1852-53) are transferred to their original heads. At the time of settlement these lands were under attachment, and had been so since the 25th August 1851; but being informed that the attachment would be speedily removed with the concurrence of the Collector, I refrain from introducing the revised rates for the ensuing year into the lands of this dessaee. The dispute was settled and the attachment finally removed by the Collector on the 9th of December last, which measure was sanctioned by Government resolution No. 473, dated 26th January 1853.

81. The total area of this mahal (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), together with the assessment thereon, is exhibited in the following statement:—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realizable or Survey Kumal
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	3,466	....	....	....
Arable khalsat	22,521	11,134	....	11,134
Arable joodee and kumavisee joodee	3,320	1,773	259	1,514
Arable surwu enam and mahal joodee.....	8,539	30,139	24,076	6,063
Total area and assessment for ten villages.....	37,846	43,046	24,335	18,711

82. This report is sent in at an unusually late date from the circumstances alluded to in the 2nd paragraph of this report. I was repeatedly obliged to call on the mamlutdars for explanation on various points which I should not have otherwise needed to do, and the last even of the ordinary returns required from the mamlutdars was not received from the Hoongoond mamlutdar till the month of May last, though repeatedly written for.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. Anderson,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

Superintendent's Office, Belgaum,
26th July 1853.

Note.—The remaining history of this district since 1852-53 is given in the Appendix at page 117.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT VILLAGES IN THE HOONGOOND TALOOKA FROM 1820-21 TO 1850-51.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21....	136	....	68,400	1,041	....	66,558	....	801	....	....	67,359
1821-22....	„	....	71,563	623	....	70,006	....	934	....	....	70,940
1822-23....	„	....	71,860	1,462	....	69 513	....	885	....	....	70,398
1823-24....	„	....	82,826	12,079	....	69,576	....	933	....	238	70,747
1824-25....	„	....	81,950	17,465	....	63,618	....	714	....	153	64,485
1825-26....	„	91,951	82,072	19,827	91,332	61,116	558	982	61	147	62,249
1826-27....	„	96,568	82,312	16,816	95,893	64,132	569	1,051	106	313	65,496
1827-28....	„	94,533	95,026	40,616	93,987	53,450	485	838	61	122	54,410
1828-29....	„	96,898	90,668	32,919	96,246	56,613	531	886	121	250	57,749
1829-30....	„	97,051	86,334	37,073	96,453	48,286	476	726	122	249	49,261
1830-31....	„	96,942	82,007	28,979	96,239	51,768	582	1,027	121	233	53,028
1831-32....	„	95,409	70,603	22,310	94,764	47,137	524	906	121	250	48,293
1832-33....	„	79,764	57,129	22,555	79,125	33,596	518	769	121	209	34,574
1833-34....	„	82,473	82,115	25,638	81,861	55,340	467	868	145	269	56,477
1834-35....	„	80,731	66,836	5,575	80,077	60,027	508	975	146	259	61,261
1835-36....	„	82,090	67,220	3,969	81,447	62 075	511	934	132	242	63,251
1836-37....	„	82,439	67,586	4,095	81,937	62,624	369	625	133	242	63,491
1837-38....	„	84,886	69,347	5,099	84,275	63,125	479	845	133	278	64,241
1838-39....	„	86,803	69,152	16,435	86,173	51,664	507	810	123	243	52,717

....	388	....	67,747	....	6,245	....	6,245	....	796	6,569	....	81,357
....	355	....	71,295	....	6,965	....	6,965	....	792	6,569	....	85,621
....	380	....	70,778	....	6,956	....	6,956	....	441	6,569	....	84,704
....	491	....	71,238	....	7,686	....	7,686	....	761	3,383	....	83,068
....	230	....	64,715	....	7,583	....	7,583	....	637	3,142	....	76,077
51,438	236	143,389	62,481	11,669	7,331	....	7,331	62,941	840	3,142	217,999	73,794
48,302	178	144,870	65,674	10,654	7,521	....	7,521	62,335	623	3,094	217,859	76,912
50,556	249	145,089	54,659	10,600	6,869	610	6,256	62,083	570	2,994	217,771	64,482
48,478	217	145,376	57,966	10,551	6,982	348	6,634	61,856	668	2,774	217,783	68,042
47,506	204	144,557	49,465	10,564	6,954	1,592	5,362	62,767	636	2,482	217,888	57,945
47,328	271	144,270	53,299	10,776	6,931	908	6,023	62,841	636	6,788	217,887	66,746
48,740	259	144,149	48,552	10,585	6,018	626	5,392	63,080	687	9,771	217,814	64,402
64,253	240	144,017	34,814	10,576	6,437	349	688	63,373	589	9,174	217,966	50,665
61,526	221	143,999	56,698	10,581	6,110	....	6,110	63,286	644	9,734	217,866	73,186
64,297	239	145,028	61,500	10,783	6,284	....	6,284	62,612	721	9,764	218,423	78,269
62,572	218	144,662	63,469	10,794	6,383	72	6,311	62,792	655	9,794	218,248	80,229
62,079	212	144,518	63,703	10,794	6,425	....	6,425	62,956	655	9,824	218,268	80,607
59,630	222	144,516	64,470	10,794	6,450	....	6,450	62,958	723	9,944	218,268	81,587
57,750	295	144,553	53,012	10,794	6,405	91	6,314	62,928	658	9,964	218,275	69,948

1839–40....	[See Note 6.] 137	87,116	71,671	3,193	86,507	67,349	494	891	115	238	68,478
1840–41....	„	88,101	73,928	3,595	87,472	69,149	526	988	103	196	70,333
1841–42....	„	87,992	74,740	5,808	87,373	67,759	523	997	106	176	68,932
1842–43....	„	82,847	70,802	2,130	82,219	67,410	520	1,043	108	219	68,672
1843–44....	„	79,929	67,738	593	79,293	65,865	529	1,061	108	219	67,145
1844–45....	„	80,530	67,581	37	79,890	66,257	532	1,066	109	221	67,544
1845–46....	„	82,265	68,425	1,676	81,632	65,535	524	1,001	109	213	66,749
1846–47..	„	87,864	73,020	1,349	87,145	70,214	519	1,027	200	430	71,671
	3	2,773	1,635	....	2,773	1,635	....	....	....	....	1,635
1847–48..	137	93,052	75,663	974	92,350	73,216	488	979	215	494	74,689
	3	2,773	1,680	....	2,773	1,680	....	....	....	....	1,680
1848–49..	137	94,308	75,747	210	93,606	74,067	487	979	215	491	75,537
	3	3,019	1,690	....	3,019	1,690	....	....	....	....	1,690
1849–50..	137	95,813	76,245	64	95,145	74,792	452	894	216	495	76,181
	3	2,965	1,696	....	2,965	1,696	....	....	....	....	1,696
	137	92,897	73,595	67	92,225	72,140	456	893	216	495	73,528
	3	2,825	1,688	....	2,825	1,688	....	....	....	....	1,688
1850–51.. [See Note 7.]	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

58,241	249	145,357	68,727	10,794	6,517	....	6,517	62,025	658	10,004	218,176	85,906
56,489	276	144,590	70,609	10,794	6,505	....	6,505	62,909	732	10,106	218,293	87,952
56,609	349	144,600	69,281	10,794	6,729	....	6,729	62,908	658	10,199	218,302	86,867
61,772	341	144,619	69,013	10,790	7,061	....	7,061	62,910	658	10,269	218,319	87,001
65,050	1,531	144,979	68,676	10,712	7,213	....	7,213	62,765	732	10,269	218,456	86,890
64,457	1,656	144,987	69,200	10,761	7,205	....	7,205	62,750	658	10,269	218,498	87,332
62,962	1,346	145,227	68,095	10,713	7,258	....	7,258	62,059	658	10,269	217,999	86,280
52,913	1,992	140,777	73,663	10,731	7,098	....	7,098	61,961	757	10,269	213,470	91,787
826	18	3,599	1,653	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,807
47,816	2,188	140,869	76,877	10,731	7,136	....	7,136	62,036	658	10,269	213,637	94,940
826	60	3,599	1,740	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,894
46,733	5,267	141,041	80,804	10,761	10,639	3,487	7,152	61,975	658	10,269	213,777	98,883
580	35	3,599	1,725	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,879
44,325	7,082	140,138	83,263	10,772	10,646	3,500	7,146	62,877	756	10,269	213,789	101,434
634	40	3,599	1,736	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,890
48,203	8,096	141,100	81,624	10,772	10,679	3,557	7,122	61,876	663	10,269	213,748	99,678
737	30	3,562	1,718	309	120	....	120	241	....	....	6,352	1,838
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

	137	88,510	74,650	10,783	87,872	63,230	505	914	133	244	63,867
General Average.	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236
	137	92,787	74,854	533	92,094	72,886	481	954	212	481	74,321
Average for last five years from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The accounts are imperfect for the first two years of our rule ; these years are therefore omitted.
3. The cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measure and has therefore been omitted.
4. The entries for 136 villages from 1820-21 till 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
5. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement ; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 280 per annum) has never been realized, and has since been
6. One additional village appears in 1839-40. This is merely an apparent increase, and arises from Kyadgirree, which had up to this year been included as a hamlet in Chillapoor, one of the
7. The four villages of the Kundigul Nargowra were, as mentioned in paragraph 17, attached in 1850-51. The accounts of three of these villages were obtained from 1846-47. For one village
8. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcerries under the superintendence any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX A.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
55,385	1,144	1,43,895	65,011	10,772	7,201	488	6,713	62,610	673	8,007	2,17,260	80,407
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261
47,998	4,925	1,40,785	79,246	10,755	9,240	2,109	7,131	72,145	698	10,269	2,13,684	97,344
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

written off as irrecoverable. During the last eighteen years these balances have been of entirely insignificant amount.
136 villages of previous years appearing henceforward as a separate village.
no accounts were procurable previous to those for 1850-51.
of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the date will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX B.

List of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 19th paragraph of this Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1ST.—Maximum rate 1 Rupee.	1. Chiknal.	1ST.—Maximum rate 1 Rs.	19. Sooleebhavee.
	2. Oopenal.		20. Molloor.
	3. Seedunkol.		21. Eiwullee.
	4. Benkunwarree.		22. Kuleegood.
	5. Bheemunghur.		23. Numbulgoondee.
	6. Goodoor.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Hoongoond.
	7. Wudeegirree.		2. Teemapoor.
	8. Dummoor.		3. Nagoor.
	9. Mooruddee.		4. Yedeehullee.
	10. Gandal.		5. Buneehuttee.
	11. Kelloor.		6. Veerapoor.
	12. Sungapoor.		7. Chitwadgee.
	13. Tulleekirree.		8. Hereh Badwadgee
	14. Gorjeenhal.		9. Chik Badwadgee.
	15. Chillapoor.		10. Ramwadgee.
	16. Kyadeegirree.		11. Hugedal.
	17. Koonbenchee.		12. Ghuteegnoor.
	18. Hovinhullee.		

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	13. Bekumuldinnee.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	35. Eelhal.
	14. Rewureehal.		36. Honurhullee.
	15. Kumuldinnee.		37. Hereh Yerunkirree.
	16. Jyal Kumuldinnee.		38. Chik Yerunkirree.
	17. Cheet Kumuldinnee.		39. Bevinmuttee.
	18. Mun Muthunhal.		40. Hunchinhal.
	19. Kesurpentee.		41. Belgal.
	20. Wudergoonal.		42. Eedulgee.
	21. Magee.		43. Beesulhal.
	22. Ramthal.		44. Chiturgee.
	23. Yelinhuttee.		45. Sungum.
	24. Madapoor.		46. Nundunoor.
	25. Gungoor.		47. Wurgodinnee.
	26.. Kulgowunhal.		48. Hereh Mulgaum.
	27. Renjunkop.		49. Chik Mulgaum.
	28. Dhunnoor.		50. Kutkoor.
	29. Kumdhut.		51. Beesuldinnee.
	30. Murol.		52. Toorudgee.
	31. Kop.		53. Howunnoor.
	32. Kowjugnoor.		54. Wulkuldinnee.
	33. Unupkuttee.		55. Papnathunal.
	34. Kongwar.		56. Chowud Kumuldinnee.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	57. Kumutgee.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	79. Chik Adapoor.
	58. Soorleekul.		80. Hereh Adapoor.
	59. Yernaikunhal.		81. Needusnoor.
	60. Chik Magee.		82. Konoor.
	61. Boodeehal.		83. Palthee.
	62. Moognoor.		84. Hemwadgee.
	63. Buswunhal.		85. Umurwadgee.
	64. Busreekuttee.		86. Islampoor.
	65. Khywadgee.		87. Jumuldinnee.
	66. Chik Hoolkoompee.		88. Humeenhal.
	67. Mulgeehal.		89. Gowunhal.
	68. Chutneehal.		90. Gorabal.
	69. Toomb.		91. Chik Wuteegirree.
	70. Kesurbhavee.		92. Tareewal.
	71. Chinapoor.		93. Nundwadgee.
	72. Heroor.		94. Hurnapoor.
	73. Ingulgree.		95. Chamlapoor.
	74. Hereh Wateegirree.		96. Khumbleehal.
	75. Hereh Singungootee.		97. Kudduee.
	76. Singungootee.		98. Boodeehal.
	77. Gopursamee.		99. Dasbal.
	78. Solubgirree.		100. Pochapoor.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	101. Neeluwugul.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	111. Chik Oopenhal.
	102. Lingapoor.		112. Tondeehal.
	103. Toormurree.		113. Krishnapoor.
	104. Benkundonee.		114. Wujhul.
	105. Ilkul.		115. Gugulmurree.
	106. Sunklapoor.		116. Kundgul.
	107. Chick Kodugullee.		117. Gowunhal.
	108. Goodoor.		118. Somlapoor.
	109. Gowunhal.		119. Murutgirree.
	110. Hereh Oopenhal.		

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *from* 1839-40 *up to* 1850-51, *the Extent the same for the* 12 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40....	42	121,930	61,108	8,535	119,141	51,328	....	....	2,789	1,245	52,573
1840-41....	42	118,054	56,679	12,810	115,326	42,616	....	....	2,728	1,253	43,869
1841-42....	42	116,145	54,161	12,219	113,428	40,699	....	....	2,717	1,243	41,942
1842-43..	42	113,599	50,406	4,226	110,933	44,912	....	....	2,666	1,268	46,180
	4	14,435	19,411	2,068	14,415	17,312	....	....	20	31	17,343
1843-44..	42	105,154	44,620	9,433	10,237	33,901	....	....	2,784	1,286	35,187
	4	8,558	11,210	2,831	8,538	8,348	....	....	20	31	8,379
1844-45..	42	102,862	42,395	5,866	100,129	35,252	....	....	2,733	1,277	36,529
	4	8,665	10,582	1,635	8,651	8,926	....	....	14	21	8,947
	5	4,376	5,322	465	4,360	4,747	....	....	16	110	4,897
1845-46..	42	100,307	40,030	2,047	97,555	36,705	....	....	2,752	1,278	37,983
	4	8,442	10,064	307	8,418	9,712	....	....	24	45	9,757
	5	5,535	7,866	709	5,514	7,034	....	....	21	123	7,157
	1	2,762	2,565	549	2,734	1,987	....	....	28	29	2,016
1846-47..	42	111,098	45,357	2,331	108,219	41,698	....	....	2,879	1,328	43,026
	4	10,763	13,487	1,280	10,739	12,172	....	....	24	45	12,207
	5	5,870	8,058	1,631	5,870	6,371	....	....	....	56	6,427
	1	2,857	2,000	221	2,828	1,748	....	....	29	31	1,779
1847-48..	42	113,353	45,167	5,227	110,436	38,608	....	....	2,917	1,332	39,940
	4	9,937	12,064	1,876	9,913	10,125	....	....	24	63	10,188
	5	5,652	7,470	835	5,652	6,579	....	....	....	56	6,635
	1	1,613	1,227	241	1,583	955	....	....	30	31	986
1848-49..	42	105,582	40,162	2,342	102,642	36,484	....	....	2,940	1,336	37,820
	4	8,958	10,659	1,116	8,934	9,480	....	....	24	63	9,543
	5	4,621	5,505	439	4,621	5,010	....	....	....	56	5,066
	1	1,096	804	308	1,066	465	....	....	30	31	496
1849-50..	42	97,468	36,015	1,505	94,524	33,186	....	....	2,944	1,324	34,510
	4	7,906	9,504	247	7,972	9,195	....	....	24	62	9,257
	5	4,111	4,866	101	4,111	4,709	....	....	....	56	4,765
	1	1,448	576	5	1,418	540	....	....	30	31	571
1850-51..	42	92,369	37,419	....	89,478	36,099	....	....	2,891	1,320	37,419
	4	7,970	9,304	....	7,946	9,242	....	....	24	62	9,304

23,957	679	144,887	53,252	28,132	10,189	276	9,913	59,434	....	10,384	232,453	73,549
31,248	954	149,302	44,823	28,082	10,986	1,558	9,428	57,169	....	10,245	234,553	64,496
34,670	1,190	150,815	43,042	28,155	10,208	735	9,473	55,429	....	9,543	234,399	62,058
38,748	1,296	152,347	47,476	27,321	9,544	443	9,101	53,516	....	5,545	233,184	62,122
2,974	....	17,409	17,343	505	604	13	591	3,068	....	....	20,982	17,934
49,050	1,861	154,204	37,048	27,198	9,119	600	8,519	52,082	....	6,523	233,484	52,090
8,849	338	17,407	8,717	505	593	....	593	3,068	....	....	20,980	9,310
51,123	1,803	153,985	38,332	27,100	9,445	1,072	8,373	50,210	....	6,532	231,295	53,237
8,744	276	17,409	9,223	505	593	22	571	368	....	....	20,980	9,794
4,198	212	8,574	5,069	1,587	1,079	36	1,043	3,053	....	....	13,214	6,112
56,093	1,841	156,400	39,824	26,820	9,592	880	8,712	51,529	....	6,532	234,749	55,068
8,968	383	17,410	10,140	505	592	47	545	3,068	....	....	20,983	10,685
3,039	184	8,574	7,341	1,587	1,101	100	1,001	3,053	....	....	13,214	8,342
1,156	83	3,918	2,099	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	2,548
47,828	1,392	158,926	44,118	26,795	11,505	2,763	8,742	51,429	....	5,781	237,150	58,941
6,650	404	17,413	12,611	505	306	34	272	3,050	....	....	20,968	12,883
2,692	206	8,562	6,633	1,587	1,042	153	889	3,046	....	....	13,195	7,522
1,062	25	3,919	1,804	1,688	449	3	446	1,276	....	....	6,883	2,250
48,218	1,787	161,568	41,727	26,813	9,122	893	8,229	51,380	....	5,775	239,761	55,731
7,503	827	17,440	11,015	375	307	15	292	3,293	....	....	21,108	11,307
2,988	217	8,640	6,852	1,587	1,021	34	987	3,046	....	....	13,273	7,839
2,305	164	3,918	1,150	1,657	449	....	449	1,307	....	....	6,882	1,599
55,790	2,325	161,372	40,145	26,763	9,169	791	8,378	52,819	....	5,778	239,954	54,301
8,482	910	17,440	10,453	375	306	....	306	3,293	....	....	21,108	10,759
4,019	231	8,640	5,297	1,587	1,092	50	1,042	3,050	....	....	13,273	6,339
2,822	127	2,918	623	1,688	449	20	429	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,052
63,850	2,577	161,318	37,087	26,480	9,224	543	8,681	52,419	....	5,767	240,217	51,535
9,457	934	17,453	10,191	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,108	10,493
4,529	276	8,640	5,041	1,583	1,041	15	1,026	3,050	....	....	13,273	6,067
2,471	82	2,918	653	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,102
69,502	2,570	161,871	39,989	26,768	9,390	....	9,390	51,665	....	5,742	240,304	55,153
9,485	749	17,455	10,053	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,110	10,355

1850—51..	5	5,249	7,309	....	5,249	7,253	....	....	....	56	7,309
	1	1,515	909	....	1,485	878	....	....	30	31	909
	1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
General Average.	42	108,160	46,127	5,545	105,349	39,291	....	....	2,811	1,291	40,582
	4	9,529	11,809	1,262	9,503	10,500	....	....	22	47	10,547
	5	5,059	6,628	597	5,054	5,958	....	....	5	73	6,031
	1	1,882	1,147	221	1,852	1,095	....	....	30	31	1,126
	1	1,885	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
Average for the last five years, from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	42	103,974	40,824	2,281	101,060	37,215	....	....	2,914	1,328	38,543
	4	9,125	11,004	904	9,101	10,004	....	....	24	49	10,100
	5	5,100	6,642	601	5,100	5,984	....	....	....	56	6,041
	1	1,706	1,103	155	1,676	917	....	....	30	31	948
	1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The cultivation shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measures, from which the acres have been obtained approximately by calculation, these villages never
3. The entries for 42 villages from 1839-40 to 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
4. The net revenue entered in column 25 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 100 per annum) has never been realized, and has since
5. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX C.

of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
3,391	136	8,640	7,445	1,583	1,041	....	1,041	3,050	....	....	13,273	8,486
2,403	100	2,918	1,009	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,458
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521
47,423	1,682	155,583	42,264	27,202	9,791	880	8,911	53,174	....	7,015	235,959	58,190
7,901	536	17,426	11,083	447	434	15	419	3,163	....	....	21,036	11,502
3,551	209	8,610	6,240	1,585	1,060	56	1,004	3,050	....	....	13,245	7,244
2,037	97	3,918	1,223	1,682	449	4	445	1,281	....	....	6,882	1,668
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521
57,037	2,130	161,011	40,673	26,724	9,682	998	8,684	57,942	....	5,775	239,477	55,132
8,315	765	17,440	10,855	401	305	10	295	3,239	....	....		11,160
3,524	213	8,624	6,254	1,585	1,047	50	997	3,048	....	....	13,257	7,251
2,213	100	3,919	1,048	1,682	449	5	444	1,282	....	....	6,883	1,492
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521

having been measured previous to the present survey.

been written off as irrecoverable.

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no error of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of any

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D.

List of Government Villages in the part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 53rd paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Uthnee.	1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	19. Boodunee.
	2. Mussurgoopee.		20. Belwulmuttee.
	3. Nagnoor.		21. Goolbal.
	4. Sinal.		22. Boodeehal.
	5. Suttee.		23. Bisunal.
	6. Dodwad.		
	7. Aeenapoor.	2nd.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	1. Yekunchee.
	8. Khuwutkop.		2. Budchee.
	9. Shunkurhuttee.		3. Honwad.
	10. Gulgullee.		4. Kukmurree.
	11. Umuljhurree.		5. Bijurgee.
	12. Kaloor.		6. Kotulgee.
	13. Yedeehullee.		7. Yeleehudulgee.
	14. Rubkuree.		8. Kohullee.
	15. Gunnee.		9. Badugee.
	16. Chick Hunchinal.		10. Aeegullee.
	17. Hereh Hunchinal.		11. Ulginhal.
	18. Chondapoor.		12. Babanuggur.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	13. Telsung.	2ND.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	22. Kodganoor.
	14. Halhullee.		23. Seerhuttee.
	15. Bunnoor.		24. Rutnapoor.
	16. Kunal.		25. Nundeshwur.
	17. Urtal.		26. Hipergee.
	18. Kulmudda.		27. Kutteegirree.
	19. Kokutnoor.		28. Chik Pudsulgee.
	20. Jyanwad.		29. Hereh Pudsulgee.
	21. Belwad.		30. Awurkod.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPEN

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *from* 1848-49 *up to and Collections on account of the same for*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessments.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1848–49....	10	15,756	10,343	1,142	15,749	9,189	....	....	6	12	9,201
1849–50....	10	11,637	7,783	1,329	11,631	6,442	....	....	6	12	6,454
1850–51....	10	11,258	7,117	337	11,252	6,768	....	....	6	12	6,780
General Average.	10	38,651	25,243	2,808	38,632	22,399	....	....	18	36	22,435
Average for last three years, from 1848-49 to 1850-51.	10	12,884	8,414	936	12,877	7,466	...	....	6	12	7,478

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. These villages had never been previously measured; the acres have been approximately obtained from the old land measures.
3. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at the annual settlement; outstanding balances there are none.
4. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village, prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries, under the superintendence of any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX E.

1850-51, *the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, the 3 years contained in the above period.*

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2,271	238	18,027	9,439	5,286	6,808	2,635	4,173	11,974	....	6,124	35,287	19,736
6,389	534	18,026	6,988	5,366	6,918	3,883	3,035	11,923	....	6,063	35,320	16,086
7,343	619	18,601	7,399	5,367	6,918	3,450	3,468	11,297	....	6,063	35,266	16,930
16,003	1,391	54,654	23,826	16,020	20,644	9,968	10,676	35,200	....	18,250	105,874	52,752
5,334	464	18,218	7,942	5,340	6,881	3,322	3,559	11,733	....	6,083	35,291	17,584

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy

W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX F.

List of Government Villages in the YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in paragraph* 76 *of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Yadwar.	1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	6. Beesunkop.
	2. Kumkirree.		7. Kamunkuttee.
	3. Teemapoor.		8. Toondeekuttee.
	4. Reidurhutte.		9. Kopudhuttee.
	5. Venkutapoor.		10. Hunumsagur.

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

No. 577 of 1853.

From Captain G. Wingate,
Revenue Survey Commissioner,

To J. D. Inverarity, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for transmission to Government an original report (No. 267, dated 26th ultimo) from Captain W. C. Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country, in which he gives a detailed account of the revised assessment introduced by him at the settlement of 1851-52 into the Hoongoond talooka, 53 villages of Uthnee, and 10 villages forming the Yadwar division of the present Gokak talooka.

2. The rates for all of these districts were fixed by me; but Captain Anderson's report affords on all points so full and satisfactory an elucidation of the past and present circumstances of the several districts, and of the considerations that led to the adoption of the rates fixed upon, as to make it almost unnecessary for me to add a single remark. I shall not therefore attempt to follow Captain Anderson through all the details of his very clear report, but confine my attention to a few points on which I feel desirous of making some brief observations.

3. The survey operations connected with the measurement and classification of the land of the three districts are noticed in the paragraphs of the report noted in the margin, and are shown to have been executed with a great degree of accuracy.

12 to 14, 45 to 46, 70.

4. The maximum dry-crop rates introduced in the several districts are as follows:—

		1st Class.			2nd Class.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Hoongoond.....	1	0	0	0	14	0
2.	Uthnee	0	14	0	0	12	0
3.	Yadwar	0	14	0	....		

The rates of the villages of Budamee and Bagulkote, which adjoin Hoongoond, were Rs. 1-2, Rs. 1, and Rs. 0-14-0. The villages of both these districts possess some advantages in respect of markets over Hoongoond, but this is compensated by the better climate of the latter district. The villages of Bagulkote nearest to the Uthnee talooka have a maximum rate of 14 annas, which is also the rate for the 1st class of Uthnee villages, and in like manner the maximum of 14 annas for Yadwar is also the maximum for the adjoining villages of Purrusghur which are similarly situated. The rates selected for the three districts have therefore been conformed to the rates previously introduced into adjoining districts similarly circumstanced as to climate, markets, &c.

5. Captain Anderson gives a very clear account of the past revenue management of the three districts. The Hoongoond talooka has been under Government management since 1818, but the Uthnee talooka and also the Yadwar division are formed of lapsed jagheers and have only fallen in of late years. Captain Anderson's description of the revenue management of Uthnee and Yadwar under the jagheerdars may, I think, be relied on as correct in its general features, and the wretched picture of misrule which he places before us is, I think, particularly worthy of consideration at the present time, when the ryotwar system and revenue management of this presidency have been brought into most unmerited disrepute by the evidence of late witnesses in Parliament, and by writers on the India question, who have had little or no practical acquaintance with the system, and no opportunities of forming a correct judgment as to its merits or defects.

6. I have had unusually favourable opportunities, during the last few years especially, of observing the much-lauded results of settling with zemindars or middlemen for villages or talookas in the gross instead of with the actual proprietors and cultivators; and what I have learned of the working of the revenue management of the great jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country, of the khotes of Rutnagherry, and of the talookdars of Gujarat has greatly strengthened my previous convictions as to the immeasurable superiority of the system of management for the field assessments of our presidency,

which has gradually been raised on the foundations laid broad and deep by the wisdom of a Munro and an Elphinstone.

7. I have everywhere found that the actual proprietors and cultivators of the soil, with the aid of the village money-lenders, are the real creators of all the wealth to be found in the country, and that it is a grievous delusion to imagine that their efforts are at all assisted by the intervention of middlemen. These, whether jagheerdars, khotes, or talookdars, I have found to be too generally quite indifferent to the welfare of the inferior landholders, and either sunk in sloth and sensual indulgence or greedy of money for purely selfish objects. The fostering care which they are so generally said to take of their ryots may exist, and does, I do not doubt, in rare instances, but a selfish rapacity, aggravated by the overwhelming debt in which they are almost everywhere plunged, and by the clamorous crowd of greedy relatives and sycophants by whom they are surrounded, is, I should say, the distinguishing characteristic of the middlemen or great landlords of our presidency.

8. The results of the settlement described by Captain Anderson if not so promising in a financial point of view, as in the case of some districts previously settled, are yet, I think, sufficiently so to secure Government against any serious reduction of revenue. In the case of Hoongoond, as pointed out by Captain Anderson, the collections of the last five years have been greatly swelled by extension of cultivation in anticipation of the new settlement, and the revenue of these years cannot therefore be fairly compared with the survey assessment. The average collections on account of land revenue in the Hoongoond talooka for the 31 years ending 1851-52 amounted to Rs. 86,893, and the survey realizable assessment of the whole arable land is Rs. 1,07,499, which affords an ample margin for increase. I feel satisfied that in a very few years the revenue of this district will rise and continue above the average of past collections.

9. The climate of Uthnee and Yadwar is so miserably uncertain, and the crops so liable to failure, that I do not feel so sanguine as to the financial prospects of the settlement there. I am satisfied, however, that our demands hitherto in both districts have been excessive, and that the collections made during the few years of our management have been beyond the capabilities of either district to continue

paying for a series of years. I do not consider that these collections afford a sound basis for a revenue settlement, or that any very useful comparison can be instituted between them and the new assessment. If the settlement enables these unfortunate districts to recover from their present state of depression and to arrive at a tolerable degree of prosperity, it will, I think, have accomplished all that can reasonably be anticipated.

10. The mode of giving effect to the settlements was that followed in districts previously settled, and does not appear to call for remark, except as regards the land recently assigned to the village police, adverted to in the 29th paragraph of the report. Some inconvenience has resulted from these assignments having been made subsequent to the field operations of the present survey, but in accordance with the old survey numbers. Captain Anderson also points out that cultivated land, where waste was not to be had, had been assigned in Hoongoond to shetsundees when the previous holders agreed to give it up. I am aware that the same thing was done in other districts, but I agree with Captain Anderson in thinking the expedient to be peculiarly liable to abuse, being fully persuaded that not one ryot in a hundred would of his own free-will relinquish his land to a shetsundee. I am of opinion that a ryot should never be called upon to give up land without the offer of a fair compensation; for it appears to me that every interference with existing occupation on the part of Government must tend to delay the growth of a feeling of proprietary rights in the soil, which it is on so many accounts desirable to foster by every means in our power.

11. In regard to the future management of fields of which portions have been granted to shetsundees on service tenure, I am of opinion that the survey rules should be enforced in the case of these fields in exactly the same way as in that of others—that is to say that no portion of a field should be allowed on any consideration to remain unoccupied. If the portion besides that assigned to the shetsundee is now cultivated by a ryot and should be hereafter resigned or is now waste, the shetsundee should be called upon, in my opinion, to take it up, and if he decline to do so, then I think

he should be required to give up his own portion and receive a money-payment for his services instead. Captain Anderson thinks the money-payment would be generally preferred by the shetsundees, and I have little doubt of this myself, or of the superiority of cash over land as a remuneration for village police; but as the latter question has been disposed of by the Government letter in the Judicial department to the Magistrate of Dharwar, quoted in the margin, I do not feel myself at liberty to re-opon the discussion, or to offer any suggestions beyond what are called for in order to provide for the satisfactory administration of the survey settlement.

No 6025, dated 29th July 1852.

12. I would invite attention to the remarks made in the 31st and 32nd paragraphs of the report relative to the scarcity of carts in the Hoongoond talooka, which is without question attributable to the want of any good cart-roads through the range of hills which shut in this talooka on the western side. This evil will be partially remedied, as pointed out by Captain Anderson, by the construction of the proposed road from Bagulkote to Hoongoond; but the other line suggested by him from Goodoor to Jaleehol is not less urgently required to open a cart communication with the great plain to the southward and with the port of Compta, to which most of the Hoongoond cotton now reported finds its way. The completion of the line of road from Hoongoond through Jaleehol, Bettegirree, Kittoor, and Nundeegurh to the Tullewadee ghaut, already partially cleared, would, I have no doubt, be productive of most of the advantages anticipated by Captain Anderson, and as a very small outlay would suffice to make it practicable for carts for the whole distance, I trust you will be able to recommend it for sanction.

13. Captain Anderson alludes in his 34th paragraph to the lawless state of things prevailing in the Nizam's districts adjoining Hoongoond, and points out that in defiance of peremptory instructions issued by the Most Noble the Governor General to the Resident at Hydrabad, no reparation has yet been made to certain inhabitants of our villages who were plundered of property to a large amount by marauders from the Nizam's country three years ago. The honour of our Government is clearly pledged to obtain redress for

the plundered parties, and the matter will not, I trust, be allowed to drop until this is done.

14. In the 61st paragraph of his report Captain Anderson points out the great value of irrigation in a district where the rains are so liable to fail as in Uthnee, and thinks it desirable that a survey should be made to ascertain whether some works of irrigation could not be advantageously undertaken by Government on a large scale. Colonel Scott, who is now engaged in examining the rivers of the Southern Maratha Country, has it, I believe, in contemplation to extend his researches to the upper portion of the Krishna river, from which it is possible that a canal might be led so as to irrigate a portion of the Uthnee talooka. The nullas passing through the district of Uthnee itself are capable, I believe, of being dammed for irrigation purposes in different places with advantage, but the works, I think, would not be of sufficient magnitude or importance to make it worth the while of Government to order a special survey of the localities with a view to their construction.

15. As bearing on the future welfare of the districts, and therefore not unimportant to the survey settlements, I would also invite your consideration of the remarks made by Captain Anderson in the 62nd paragraph of his report, relative to the ill effects in a sanitary point of view, and the many inconveniences to the people, resulting from the plan lately resorted to of enclosing agricultural villages in many parts of your collectorate with walls or hedges of thorns for the better protection of the inhabitants from robbery. I have always looked upon the ruinous condition or total absence of the walls and fences that once surrounded the villages of the Southern Maratha Country as unquestionable proof of the comparative security in which the people live under our rule, and have never been able to persuade myself that any conceivable advantages for police purposes, which might be secured by the restoration of these defences, could compensate for the many and serious evils which they entail upon the villagers. I have myself heard many complaints on the subject, and witnessed the inconveniences arising from denying the villagers free means of egress. I recollect having observed a village entirely fenced round with thorns in which there was only a single opening

placed on the side of the village away from the tank to which the villagers were in the habit of resorting for water, and the consequence was that the villagers, instead of having to carry water to their houses from a few hundred yards only, had to make a circuit of upwards of half a mile, which was no trifling inconvenience to be exposed to every day of their lives. I am satisfied that the people would greatly prefer to incur the risk of robbery, were it tenfold greater than it is, to suffering the daily inconveniences which inevitably result from enclosing their villages with walls or fences.

16. In concluding these remarks I would solicit the sanction of Government to the details of the settlement described by Captain Anderson's report, and to the assessment being guaranteed for thirty years, as has been done in the case of all the districts previously settled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WINGATE,
Revenue Survey Commissioner.

Camp Poona, 24th August 1853.

No. 727 of 1853.

From J. D. Inverarity, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum,

To W. Courtney, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Sir,—By the Resolution of Government in the Territorial department, Revenue (No. 1919, dated 23rd March 1852), Captain Wingate's proposition to introduce new rates of assessment into the Hoongoond talooka, the Yadwar mahal, and fifty-three villages of the Uthnee talooka of this collectorate without awaiting the submission of a detailed report was allowed, and I have now the honour to submit a letter (No. 577, dated 24th ultimo) from Captain Wingate, Revenue Survey Commissioner, with its accompaniment, being a report (No. 267, dated 26th of the preceding month), by Captain W. C. Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Maratha Country, giving a detailed account of the revised assessment introduced by him into those districts and villages at the settlement of A.D. 1851-52.

2. The Hoongoond district is, as described by Captain Anderson, the most eastern talooka of this collectorate, enjoying a good climate, inasmuch as its monsoons are even and certain, and possessing a generally good soil, with a thrifty and laborious population, but with scarcely an agricultural cart, and without a made-road beyond the limits of its town and villages. Its area may be reckoned at about five hundred square miles, and it contains one hundred and thirty-eight Government and thirty-one alienated villages.

3. In the table embodied in his 3rd paragraph Captain Anderson has included among those belonging to Government the four villages of Kundgul, Gowunhal, Somlapoor, and Murkutgirree, claimed in joodee enam by Sungun Bussapa bin Kench Reddy Gowda as Nargowra of Summut Kundgul, which have been attached, and the proceeds of which have been placed in deposit pending reply

to a reference made to the Honourable the Court of Directors (*vide* paragraph 2 of Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter to the Enam Commissioner, No. 6900, dated 20th September 1850).

4. These villages, however, are in the accounts of this office still retained in the list of alienations, as directed in paragraph 7 of the Government letter No. 4191, dated 12th June 1852, the views expressed in which were confirmed by the Government resolution No. 5423, dated 17th August following.

5. The measurement of the one hundred and forty-two villages named by Captain Anderson commenced in 1848-49, and was completed in the two following seasons. Their classification was accomplished in the season 1850-51, and, as stated by Captain Wingate, both operations have been executed with a great degree of accuracy, Captain Anderson showing in his 14th paragraph, in regard to the former, that in but ten numbers were found errors in excess of two per cent., and in the latter that "but one solitary error in excess of two annas was discovered."

6. The rates were fixed by Captain Wingate, the maximum for dry-crops being one rupee for twenty-three villages, situated on the western border of the district, and enjoying the best climate and the convenience of good markets, and fourteen annas for the remaing one hundred and nineteen villages of the talooka, situated further to the eastward.

7. The garden land of the talooka is quite insignificant. It is distributed, as stated in Captain Anderson's paragraph, over fifty villages, and amounts to three hundred and nine acres. Its assessment, which averaged two rupees and five annas per acre, is now reduced to an average of one rupee eight annas and eight pies per acre, the maximum rate in any one case being two rupees and two annas per acre.

8. The rice land of the talooka is equally insignificant. It amounts, as stated by Captain Anderson in his 21st paragraph, to four hundred and fifty-four acres in thirty villages, principally in the eastern portion of the district. Its assessment, which averaged one rupee fifteen annas and three pies per acre, averages under the present survey one rupee twelve annas and four pies per acre.

9. The average reduction of assessment on land in cultivation is greater, as shown in Captain Anderson's 22nd paragraph, in the first class villages than in the others. In those it is from fourteen annas to nine annas six pies per acre, being a reduction of about 28 per cent. In these it is from eleven annas eight pies to nine annas five pies per acre, being a reduction of about 14 per cent.

10. The value of the huks of village and district officers absorbed in the survey assessment, though entered in the accounts at Rs. 3,303-12, has been admitted only where payment had not become obsolete, and compensation, pending the permanent settlement of these huks, has accordingly been allowed to district officers to the extent of thirty-six rupees eight annas, and two village officers to the amount of one thousand two hundred and thirty-two rupees four annas.

11. With the exception of the quit-rents payable by district officers which are not affected by the new assessment, quit-rents on all land held on joodee tenure have been lowered to the survey assessment wherever the former were in excess of the latter.

12. The whole area of the one hundred and forty-two villages reported on is entered in Captain Anderson's 12th paragraph at two lakhs seventy-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen acres, of which thirty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-eight acres are unarable, and two lakhs forty thousand and eighty-eight acres are arable.

In paragraph 28 are given the details and assessment of this arable land as follows :—

Government land..	160,143	acres, assessed at Rs.	90,356
Joodee land	30,412	acres, assessed at Rs. 18,224, but paying to Government a quit-rent of	7,076
Surwu enam and mahal joodee ..	49,553	acres, assessed at Rs. 27,825, but paying to Government a quit-rent of	10,067

It thus appears that in this district there are 79,945 acres of alienated land, assessed at Rs. 46,049, which yield to Government a quit-rent of Rs. 17,143, and to their holders a revenue of Rs. 28,906.

13. The full Government rental of the Hoongoond talooka is seen from the foregoing paragraph to be one lakh seven thousand four hundred and ninety-nine rupees, and the result of the settlement for 1851-52, as shown in Captain Anderson's 26th paragraph, is, when compared with the average collections of the previous years of our rule, a present diminution of revenue to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But I quite agree with Captain Wingate in his 8th paragraph in thinking that the survey realizable assessment of the whole arable land affords an ample margin for increase, which I am further of opinion can only be permanently obtained by the introduction into the talooka of the means of irrigation and of communication by roads wherever practicable.

14. Captain Anderson proceeds in his 35th paragraph to describe that portion of the Uthnee talooka, comprising fifty-three villages, in which the revised rates were introduced at the settlement for 1851-52, sixteen of these villages being under the charge of the mahalkurree of Gulgulleh, situated along the banks of the Krishna river between the talookas of Bagulkote and Uthnee proper, and the remainder, in number thirty-seven, forming a portion of the charge of the mamlutdar of Uthnee.

15. The climate of the eastern portion of Uthnee is very uncertain. The soil is generally poor and has hitherto been unequally assessed, and the population of this tract is scanty. That part of the district which is situated on the Krishna river is more favoured, and here the villages are in consequence more flourishing.

16. The fifty-three villages reported on are stated (paragraph 42) to contain an area of five hundred and twenty-four square miles. The measurement of them was commenced in 1848-49 and completed in the three following seasons. Their classification was commenced in 1850-51 and was completed in the following season. In the test of these operations larger errors were discovered than in the case of Hoongoond; the cause is stated in a note to Captain Anderson's 46th paragraph to have been explained in Captain Wingate's letter to Government (No. 274, dated 17th August 1852, paragraphs 9 to 11), of which no copy exists in this office.

17. Captain Anderson shows very clearly (paragraphs 48 to 52)

the necessity for a reduction in the assessment of these villages which escheated on the demise of the Neepaneekur and other chiefs whose measurements and rates were continued for want of others. The new rates have, as in Hoongoond, been fixed by Captain Wingate, and are the same as those previously introduced with the sanction of Government into adjacent tracts similarly circumstanced.

18. The maximum dry-crop rate for twenty-three villages immediately about Gulgulleh and in the western portion of the talooka is fourteen annas per acre, and for the remaining thirty villages less favourably situated it is twelve annas per acre, rates which may be considered sufficiently high for so poor a district in every way as Uthnee.

19. The garden lands in these villages amount to eight hundred and fifty-three acres, the former average rate on them (one rupee five annas and four pies) being reduced by the survey to one rupee four annas and three pies per acre, and the maximum assessment on this description of land being in any one case one rupee and twelve annas per acre.

Under the new assessment doubtless in so arid a district as Uthnee irrigation from streams and wells will be applied to convert dry-crop into garden land, and I trust to have an opportunity after personal inspection of submitting a report upon the capabilities of some of the localities of this district, especially in regard to an old tank of large dimensions at Honwad, one of the second class villages of Captain Anderson's report, situated in the heart of the driest portion of Uthnee.

20. The average reduction of assessment on land under cultivation, as shown in Captain Anderson's 55th paragraph, is greater in the first than in the second class villages. In the former it is from eleven annas one pie to eight annas one pie, being a reduction of about 18¾ per cent.; in the latter it is from seven annas one pie to five annas eight pies, being a reduction of about 9 per cent.

21. The value of the huks of district and village officers absorbed in the assessment, though stated in the accounts at Rs. 6,962-10-8, has been admitted, pending a final settlement in the case of village officers, only to the extent of Rs. 1,435.

Quit-rents on joodee land were treated as in Hoongoond, and all kumavisee joodee land was very properly entered as khalsat.

22. The whole area of the fifty-three villages reported on is entered in Captain Anderson's 45th paragraph at three lakhs thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres, of which fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-four acres are unarable, and two lakhs eighty-four thousand three hundred acres are arable.

The arable land is detailed as follows in the 60th paragraph :—

Government land ..	208,382 acres, assessed at Rs.	75,778
Joodee land	2,778 acres, assessed at Rs. 11,445, but paying to Government a rent of ..	9,214
Surwu enam and mahal joodee ..	48,135 acres, assessed at Rs. 20,910, but paying to Government a rent of ..	5,544

It thus appears that in these fifty-three villages there are 75,918 acres of alienated land, assessed at Rs. 32,365, yielding to Government a quit-rent of Rs. 14,758, and to their holders a revenue of Rs. 17,607.

23. The total realizable revenue of these villages, were all their lands under cultivation, is Rs. 90,536, which, with reference to the collections from cultivated land on all tenures for 1851-52, Rs. 53,156 (*vide* statement embodied in paragraph 57), gives a wide margin for increase.

24. The result of the settlement is, as seen from Captain Anderson's 57th paragraph, the maintenance, with an increased cultivation, of the average realizations of the five preceding years, and, it may be confidently predicted, the future welfare of the district.

25. Captain Anderson acted judiciously, as stated in his 63rd paragraph, in devoting certain lands on the banks of the Krishna and its tributary nullas—aggregating in Uthnee 876 acres, assessed at Rs. 525-8, and in Hoongoond 197 acres, assessed at Rs. 128—to the growth of grass and babul trees, the increase of the latter being an object in a country so devoid of timber as these districts are.

26. In his 64th and following paragraphs Captain Anderson

details his proceedings in the lately-lapsed mahal of Yadwar, containing ten Government and nine alienated villages, possessing an uncertain climate, a comparatively poor soil, with few trees, but supplied with a good road, lately made through its very centre and passing its chief market town (Yadwar), whereby the traffic of the district east and west is much facilitated.

27. The measurement of these ten Government villages was commenced in 1848-49 and completed in the following season. Their classification was accomplished in 1851-52, both operations being executed with very considerable accuracy, as is apparent from the tables in Captain Anderson's 70th paragraph.

28. For the Government villages of this mahal a maximum rate of fourteen annas per acre has been fixed for dry-crop land, and for the single piece of garden land in them, measuring four acres, an assessment of one rupee four annas per acre has been fixed.

29. The average reduction of assessment on land under cultivation is, as shown in the table in paragraph 76, one anna three pies per acre, the former average rate being nine annas and three pies, and the survey rate being eight annas, or an average reduction of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

30. The value of the huks of village officers, entered in the accounts at Rs. 204-12-5, were admitted, pending final settlement, to the extent of Rs. 124.

Quit-rents on land held on joodee tenure were treated as already explained in the case of the Hoongoond district.

31. The whole area of these ten villages is entered in Captain Anderson's 70th paragraph at thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-six acres, of which three thousand four hundred and sixty-six are unarable, and thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty are fit for cultivation.

In paragraph 81 are given the details and assessment of the arable land as follows:—

Government land	22,521 acres,	assessed at ..	Rs. 11,134
Joodee land	3,320 acres,	assessed at Rs 1,773, but paying to Government a rent of ..	1,514

Surwu enam and mahal joodee ..	8,539 acres, assessed at Rs. 30,139, but paying to Government a rent of ..	Rs. 6,063

It thus appears that in these villages there are 11,859 acres of alienated land, assessed at Rs. 31,912, yielding to Government a quit-rent of Rs. 7,577, and to their holders a revenue of Rs. 24,335, and that the full Government rental of these ten villages amounts to Rs. 18,711.

32. The result of the settlement is the maintenance, with an increased cultivation, of very nearly the average collections of the two preceding years, as fully explained in Captain Anderson's 78th paragraph.

33. With reference to Captain Wingate's 5th to 7th paragraphs, I would state that no one who has had experience of the survey settlements can doubt their perfect adaptation to the wants of the agricultural community of this part of the country. Giving, as they do, the utmost freedom in regard to cultivation, and recognizing to their fullest extent the proprietary rights of occupants subject to the single condition of payment of a very moderate assessment at stated periods, fixed so as to give a command of markets, they show the ryot that he has only to rely upon his own foresight, energy, and industry to improve his circumstances and status in society. In aid of his efforts Government too is ever ready to afford the means of irrigation, and of communication by roads wherever these are shown to be practicable and likely to lead to good results. A system of police also, whereby security of property has been much increased, has been lately introduced, so that it is difficult to see what more can be done by a controlling authority to ensure the prosperity of the people, who must now rely upon themselves to become individually and collectively wealthy and influential.

34. The difficulty adverted to in Captain Anderson's 29th paragraph, from the assignment to police shetsundees of whole fields according to former measurements which were superseded by the survey, was in some degree unavoidable, because the assignment of land to shetsundees in remuneration for service was urgent before the survey measurements were known to this department. When the

subject was brought to my notice in Captain Anderson's letter No. 113, dated 21st May 1852, measures were immediately taken to adapt shetsundee holdings to survey measurements, and the course indicated in Captain Wingate's 11th paragraph, viz. that of treating these holdings exactly as those of other ryots, has invariably been pursued by me, and on all occasions inculcated upon my subordinates. Indeed so fully am I impressed with the importance of maintaining the survey settlements in all their integrity, that it is my intention—as long ago intimated to Captain Anderson,—so soon as the shetsundee assignments have been completed, to submit to Government a proposition to enter all their lands as khalsat instead of service enam, and to exhibit in the annual accounts, as a remission in remuneration of service, the assessed value of the lands so appropriated. The transfer of land from a ryot to a shetsundee by (sunyhoot) persuasion, as stated in the same paragraph by Captain Anderson, on the information of Pandoorung Ramchundur, mamlutdar of Hoongoond, has been always discountenanced and disallowed by me. In this mamlutdar's reply of the 24th instant to a reference made on this point, a translation of which is appended, he denies the practice.

35. The difficulty imagined by Captain Anderson in his 30th paragraph in effecting settlements with shetsundees by assignments of land under the existing rules has not been felt. Land is given to them exactly as to other ryots for cultivation, and where the assessment of the field or fields so given is in excess of the cash allowance for the office, the difference is everywhere paid as a matter of course. There being no difficulty as imagined, its avoidance by recourse to cash-payments, as advocated by Captain Anderson, seems superfluous. Captain Anderson states at the close of his 31st paragraph that "if the option was given to shetsundees of taking Rs. 18 a year in land or Rs. 16 in money, a large proportion would choose the diminished payment in money. Experience has shown the contrary. When the entertainment of new hands to make up the complement of police for the towns of Bagulkote and Tasgaum was contemplated, a large body of candidates offered their services to the Superintendent of Police while at those towns; but on being told that, as land was not available, they could only be entertained on a cash salary of Rs. 2 per mensem or Rs. 24 per annum, the majority

declined to serve, urging that the proposed cash-payment would be inadequate for their maintenance, and I quite agree with them that it would be so. I have no faith in the honesty of the man who, according to Captain Anderson, would prefer a cash-payment of Rs. 16 per annum to an assignment of land of the assessed value of Rs. 18. In the latter case not only does he receive the assessment of the land, but he obtains the cultivator's profits also, and is enabled to maintain his wife and children in comfort. In the other case he would, from the improvident habits of the class, have a difficulty in supporting even himself upon a salary of Rs. 1-5-4 per mensem, and would, as an ill-paid Government servant, consider himself licensed to use his authority as a pretext for plundering and living upon his neighbours. I therefore (as I have already said in the 6th paragraph of my letter No. 29, dated 23rd January 1852, to the address of Mr. Secretary Lumsden) cannot too highly eulogise the wisdom which directed that encouragement should be extended to all village police to accept khalsat lands of the assessed value of their allowances instead of payments in cash.

Vide Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter No. 2811, dated 30th May 1851.

36. In his 62nd paragraph Captain Anderson states that during the last three years most of the villages of the Hoongoond and Uthnee talookas, and also in other parts of the Belgaum collectorate, have been enclosed with high walls or hedges which give no small annoyance to the inhabitants; and Captain Wingate in his 15th paragraph says, "I have always looked upon the ruinous condition or total absence of the walls and fences that once surrounded the villages of the Southern Maratha Country as unquestionable proof of the comparative security in which the people live under our rule, and have never been able to persuade myself that any conceivable advantages for police purposes which might be secured by the restoration of these defences could compensate for the many and serious evils which they entail upon the villagers." My knowledge of the facts enables me to state that until the beginning of last year the Southern Maratha Country and adjacent districts were overrun with dacoits; that the country was parcelled out amongst various fraternities of robbers, and that the ease or difficulty with which entrance into a village could be effected had much to do with the determination of plunderers in

undertaking an expedition. It is no new project to enclose towns and villages with walls and hedges. The 2nd paragraph of Mr. Revenue Commissioner Williamson's letter to Government (No. 1492, dated 29th September 1837) contained a proposition, approved by Government on the 17th of the following month, and transmitted to this office with Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter No. 2251, dated 13th July 1840, which empowered a Collector to make grants for the repair of village walls; but no such assistance has been required in these districts. The people have themselves made those repairs and renovations to the walls, hedges, and gates of their towns and villages which were considered in the existing state of the country necessary; as subsidiary police arrangements, to enhance the security of property. Numerous and unnecessary openings in vallage walls and hedges everywhere existed, and it being no person's business to close them, they remained the ready means of ingress and egress to gang-robbers and burglars, of whom the Southern Maratha Country contains not a few—men to all outward appearance respectable, but in reality habitual depredators.

37. "The no small annoyance to the inhabitants, and the many and serious evils which these walls and hedges entail on the villagers," according to Captain Anderson and Captain Wingate, have never been made the subject of complaint to me. Had the evils existed in reality they would long ago have been removed through the philanthropy of these officers. Captain Anderson states that in "a village enclosed with a wall three-quarters of a mile or a mile in circumference three or four gates only will be found. Small villages have generally two gates only, and very small ones a single gate." The number of gates which a village has always possessed has not, as far as I know, been interfered with in any case. Such as exist have been found sufficient for all the exigencies of the inhabitants, who must always be the best judges of their own wants, and Captain Anderson admits that the villagers are informed they may have as many gates as they choose. The fort of Belgaum has a circumference of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; but no one, as far as I know, has ever found fault with it because it has but two gates. Captain Anderson adds the walls are built close up to the houses. It is impossible for them to be otherwise, because the field

boundaries of the survey have been placed as close as possible to village sites. It does not clearly appear in what way the walls and hedges are an annoyance to the people. From the latter part of Captain Wingate's 15th paragraph it may seem that they are considered an annoyance, inasmuch as a sufficient number of openings for ingress and egress is not provided in them; but, as admitted by Captain Anderson, the villagers may have as many gates as they choose. Captain Wingate informs me in his letter No. 641, dated 13th ultimo, that the village he alludes to in the paragraph quoted is Yedravee, lying immediately to the south of the fort of Purusghur, the fence of which he noticed in March 1850. The Superintendent of Police has been requested to report on the point of alleged annoyance, now for the first time brought to notice.

38. I look upon the generally flourishing condition of the village hedges as the best evidence of the satisfaction of the people at the increased security they afford them. There are, no doubt, discontented, evil-disposed characters in many villages to whom these measures are obnoxious; but I quite agree in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Collector Dunlop in the 7th paragraph of his letter, of 3rd November 1836, to Government, in the Judicial department, where he says "when at Bagulkote on circuit I got the inhabitants to undertake the repair (of their town wall), which is now completed, and it is much to be regretted that so many have been suffered to go to ruin, for it is impossible to say when disturbances may break out, and the accumulations of years might be lost in an hour from the want of a little timely precaution."

39. But Captain Anderson considers that "the natural result of this enclosing must be, in the case of walls, a great interference with ventilation; in the case of both walls and hedges the accumulation of much filth within the enclosed site, which would otherwise not exist there had the inhabitants free means of exit. All this must greatly tend to the fostering of cholera," &c. The results feared are by no means, I conceive, the necessary consequence of the existence of either walls or hedges. A free ventilation can always be had where streets are wide and well drained, and the maintenance of cleanliness in towns and villages is one of the duties of police to which more attention has been given of late years than formerly.

On this point I would beg to refer to the 52nd and 53rd paragraphs of my letter No. 468, dated 21st September 1849, which show the great progress then made in the construction and draining of streets in the Belgaum collectorate, and the comparative freedom from cholera enjoyed by the population of these parts when the disease was very virulent in the adjoining Dharwar, Bellary, and Sholapoor districts. The progress then made has in no ways now diminished, and the population of the larger towns are already taxing themselves for municipal purposes.

40. With reference to Captain Wingate's 12th and to Captain Anderson's 31st and 32nd paragraphs, I would state that the importance of lines of roads judiciously selected, and made at a small cost, sufficient for existing traffic, can never be over-estimated. Captain Anderson, however, is in error in supposing that a road to connect Hoongoond with the Belgaum and Kulladghee road at Bagulkote has been sanctioned. Such a road was proposed in the 8th paragraph of my letter in the General department, No. 821, dated 13th November 1852, but in the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter (No. 4607, dated 31st December following) it was intimated that this, with other proposals I had made for branch roads, would be considered separately, I being required to report that I was able myself personally to give a general attention to them while under construction. I have not further pressed this line of road because the personal superintendence such as I could give from a distance of a hundred miles would be unworthy of the name. I think, however, the First Assistant Collector at Kulladghee might personally superintend its construction after the line had been carefully laid out.

In his 10th paragraph Captain Anderson describes the town of Ameenghur, through which this proposed road would pass, as a bazar of export,—as a great mart for Concan produce, and a large cattle market. At this place also, he adds in the same paragraph, reside several wealthy sowcars through whose hands most of the cotton grown in the district, deducting what is retained for home consumption, finds its way to the coast. These facts point to the propriety of connecting Hoongoond by way of this town, as already proposed, with Bagulkote, from which made-roads lead to the coast at Vingorla and Wagotun.

41. Captain Wingate in his 12th and Captain Anderson in his 32nd paragraph advocate the construction of a road to the Tullehwarree ghaut in order that increased facilities may be given to the trade with Goa. There is not a single engineering difficulty to prevent the construction of such a road; but the policy of enriching Goa at the expense of British ports is not very obvious. So long ago as 1843 (*vide* report of Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division, No. 1654, dated 14th June 1851, concurred in by Government in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter to the Collector of Belgaum, No. 2739, dated 4th July 1851) it was decided that in the present condition of the Goa administration it would be a hazardous experiment to turn the channel of our southern trade into a foreign state, which might burden it at pleasure with arbitrary restrictions which might be discovered to end in the sacrifice of British property too late to prevent the ruin of Vingorla. Captain Anderson further in his 33rd paragraph advocates, as tending greatly to increase the trade, the abolition of existing duties on the export of produce and manufactures from the British dominions into Goa by land. As these duties are eventually repaid to the exporter by the consumers, who are Goa subjects, it seems to be unnecessary for the British government to forego its duties in order that the Goanese may benefit.

But although I see no necessity for giving to Goa facilities for withdrawing trade from British ports, yet I look upon the internal communications between Kittoor and Beedee, authorized in the letter (No. 4607 of 1852) already quoted, and between Belgaum and Hullihal *viâ* Khanapoor and Nundighur, yet to be sanctioned, as of the greatest importance, calculated as these roads are to open the Beedee talooka to the Belgaum market, from which it is at present almost altogether excluded. The Beedee talooka, from its excellence of soil and never-failing supply of water, is a most improvable district, and this improvement can, I think, be most beneficially effected by giving it access to the Belgaum market.

42. The irruptions into the Hoongoond district by subjects of His Highness the Nizam (referred to by Captain Wingate in his 13th and by Captain Anderson in his 34th paragraph) were reported to Government by the Magistrate in his letter No. 262, dated 22nd June 1850, and the circumstance of reparation not having yet been

made, was again brought by the Magistrate to the notice of the Resident at Hydrabad in his letter No. 252, dated 23rd May 1853. The border country of His Highness the Nizam's western frontier being now under the administration of British officers, a repetition of these outrages will probably not occur, but reparation for the past still remains to be afforded.

43. I entirely agree in the opinion expressed in Captain Wingate's 14th paragraph—that it is unnecessary to order a special survey of Uthnee, or any of the districts now reported on by Captain Anderson, with a view to ascertaining their capabilities for irrigation, seeing that the means for this within themselves are not of sufficient magnitude to engage the attention of a government, although individual enterprize might be well repaid in expending moderate sums in damming up small streams for purposes of local irrigation.

44. Apologizing for the length to which this letter has extended.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. D. Inverarity,
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 30th September 1853.

Translation of a Report (*No.* 116, *dated the* 24*th September* 1853) *submitted to* J. D. INVERARITY, Esq., *Collector of Belgaum, by* PANDOORUNG RAMCHUNDUR, *Mamlutdar of Hoongoond Talooka.*

I received your honour's order No. 99, dated 6th September 1853, stating that you had learnt that ryots were persuaded to give up their fields without their full consent, and that the same were made over to shetsundees in remuneration of service, and directing me to name the ryots who had cultivated fields and paid rents the time of their occupancy, and the manner of their resignation of them. In reply I beg to forward with this report two statements—one having reference to the talooka, and the other to the mahal—showing the fields under cultivation which have been given to shetsundees to make up their remuneration, and to state that no ryots were persuaded to resign the fields they cultivated against their will in favour of shetsundees. Fields which ryots of their own accord, or the parents and brothers of shetsundees resigned were alone given to shetsundees

PANDOORUNG RAMCHUNDUR,
Hoongoond Mamlutdar.

(True translation)

J. D. INVERARITY,
Collector.

MAMLUTDAR'S DIVISION.

STATEMENT of Assignments of Land made to SHETSUNDEES *for service in the District of* HOONGOOND *of the* BELGAUM COLLECTORATE, *as per the Magistrate's* (Mr. INVERARITY'S) *order No.* 18, *dated* 3*rd March* 1853.

Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Shetsundees.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
CUSBA NAGOOR	1	Sunguppa bin Ninguppa Gorarkur	60	0 20 0	0 4 0	The land being held by the shetsundee himself was added to his "service enam" to make up his remuneration.
			29	1 8 0	2 8 0	
			30	0 20 0	1 0 0	
			2	2 8 0	3 12 0	
GHUTEEGEENOOR ..	1	Sedda bin Sukureppa.....	87	5 3 0	3 0 0	Do. do. do.
WUDER GONHAL ..	1	Juma bin Kureeyunna	4	16 36 0	8 0 0	Do. do. do.
CUSBA MAGEE	1	Bylla bin Hunmunta Alluldinnee.	118	11 22 0	8 0 0	Do. do. do.
	2	Balluppa bin Bussappa	12	12 25 0	7 0 0	Do. do. do.
			2	24 7 0	15 0 0	
RAMTHUL	1	Alluppa bin Suntummuppa	17	23 4 0	13 0 0	Do. do. do.
	2	Alluppa bin Kurkuppa	58	16 11 0	10 0 0	Do. do. do.
	3	Gopalla bin Sukreppa	32	22 11 0	15 0 0	Do. do. do.
			3	61 26 0	38 0 0	

Mouje Gungoor ..	1	Tummunna bin Teerkuppa	119	21	27	0	9	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
	2	Bheemunna bin Lenkuppa Khyrundgee	20	14	38	0	7	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
	3	Meeya wulud Allee	84	29	27	0	15	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
			3	66	12	0	31	0	0			
Cusba Murol	1	Rama bin Bussuppa, doing duty for Yelluppa	125	27	18	0	16	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
			19	10	17	0	6	4	0	Do.	do.	do.
	2	Mulleeka bin Alleresab	162	12	20	0	8	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
			2	50	15	0	30	4	0			
Mouje Annupkuttee.	1	Emam bin Fukeersab	43	14	22	0	8	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Ayholee ..	1	Ramuppa bin Budappa Kooree .	167	10	19	0	6	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Kulleegood.	1	Bheemunna bin Dessaee	70	9	5	0	6	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Dhunnoor..	1	Mookunna bin Yelluppa	22	9	6	0	3	8	0	Do.	do.	do.
Cusba Chickunhall	1	Devuppa bin Royuppa	10	1	18	0	1	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
Mouje Heera Yerunkirree.	1	Nubee bin Futtisab	32	6	0	0	3	4	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Chick Yerunkerree.	1	Yella bin Balla Chitwadgee	6	6	25	0	3	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Soolebhavee .	1	Amatee bin Sidappa Kudulmetee.	195	29	20	0	20	0	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Kutkoor	1	Sunga bin Somunna	38	6	21	0	4	4	0	Do.	do.	do.
„ Busreekuttee	1	Nursinga bin Bhurmunna	36	22	24	0	10	0	0	Do.	do.	do.

Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Shetsundees.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
Cusba Kumutgee ..	1	Timuval bin Kenchuppa Goo-reekur	38	11 20 0	6 0 0	The land being held by the shetsundee himself was added to his "service enam" to make up his remuneration.
	2	Emam wulud Jufree	118	6 13 0	4 0 0	Do. do. do.
			145	6 36 0	2 0 0	
			2	13 . 9 0	6 0 0	
	3	Sidduppa bin Kotuluppa	54	5 32 0	0 12 0	Do. do. do.
			4	30 21 0	12 12 0	
Cusba Keeloor....	1	Moodkuppa bin Neeluppa.....	126	19 7 0	11 0 0	Of this No., 7 acres 33 goontas, assessment Rs. 4-8, were held by the shetsundee himself, the remaining portion (11 acres 24 goontas, assessment Rs. 4) being given to Juma bin Sivnuppa Shetsundee for service in 1261 Fuslee. Subsequent orders disallowed assignments of portions of fields to shetsundees, wherefore Juma resigned his part to Moodkuppa.

Cusba Sungum	1	Dustagiree deceased, Sunguppa bin Beesatee doing duty during the minority of the deceased's son.	150	21	29	0	12	0	0	This field being cultivated by the shetsundee himself was assigned to him to make up his remuneration.
	2	Bheema bin Ninguppa	149	13	14	0	8	0	0	Of this No., 6 acres 27 goontas (assessment Rs. 4) were held by the shetsundee himself, and the remaining portion, by Sunguppa bin Bhurumpa for four years, from 1258 Fuslee. In 1262 Fuslee the latter of his own accord resigned his portion, which was therefore made over to the former.
			2	35	3	0	20	0	0	
			29	427	18	0	237	12	0	

Pandoorung Ramchundur,

Probationary Mamlutdar.

(True translation)

J. D. Inverarity,

Collector.

ILKUL MAHALKURREE'S DIVISION.

STATEMENT of Assignments of Land made to POLICE SHETSUNDEES *for service in the District of* HOONGOOND *of the* BELGAUM COLLECTORATE, *prepared as per order from the Collector, No.* 99, *dated* 6*th September* 1853.

Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Shetsundees.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
CHIK ADAPOOR	1	Hooshenee wulud Mhumuduppa absconded. In his room his eldest brother Bushia wulud Mhumuduppa.	50	17 21 0	10 0 0	This land was held for three year s(*i. e.* from 1259 to 1261 Fuslee) by one Mannyah Bhirunjee, a ryot, who at the survey jummabundee in 1262 Fuslee resigned it, declaring his inability to cultivate it any longer. It was made over to the shetsundee for service.
MOUJE PALTHEE ..	1	Bhima wulud Geerjupa dismissed. In his room Bussapa wulud Sunguppa.	26	14 37 0	9 0 0	This land was held by the shetsundee's brother up to to 1262 Fuslee, in which year he stated his willingness to transfer it to his brother (the shetsundee) for service. This was done accordingly, and no persuasion was used in this case.

Cusba Kurdee	1	Boodunia wulud Feeruppa	218	15	5	0	10	0	0	This field was cultivated for five years (*i. e.* from 1256 to 1260 Fuslee) by Chidambarapa Koolkurnee, and was resigned by him of his own accord in 1261 Fuslee. It was assigned to the shetsundee for service. No persuasion was used.
	2	Tunmua bin Genuppa	242	30	18	0	18	0	0	This field was held by Goornath Shenkur Koolkurnee from 1256 to 1260 Fuslee, and was resigned in the following year. It was made over to the shetsundee for service. No persuasion was used in this case.
	3	Sivunna bin Sabunna Koorbur ..	306	23	38	0	15	0	0	This land was held by the shetsundee himself, and was therefore assigned to him for his services.
			3	69	21	0	43	0	0	
Cusba Nundwadjee.	1	Fureeda bin Hoochuppa	27	8	36	0	5	0	0	This land was held for six years (from 1256 to 1260 Fuslee) by Oosman bin Hoochuppa, who of his own accord gave in his resignation this year. It was made over to the shetsundee for service. No persuasion was used in this case.

Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Shetsundees.	Number of Villages.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
Mouje Hemwadgee	1	Baluppa bin Heereeyunna.....	30	18 27 0	12 0 0	This land was held by the shetsundee's father from 1250 to 1260 Fuslee. The party of his own consent resigned it in favour of his son (the shetsundee). No persuasion was used.
	2	Buduppa bin Sunjeeva Kooree..	7	14 36 0	9 0 0	The party himself held this land for two years (1259 and 1260); the same was assigned to him for service.
			2	33 23 0	21 0 0	
Neeluvgul	1	Eeruppa bin Balappa Sondoor ..	..	32 1 0	20 0 0	This land being held by the party was assigned to him in service.

Sreenewas Rungo,
Probationary Mahalkurree.

Pandoorung Ramchundur,
Probationary Mamlutdar.

(True translation)

J. D. Inverarity,
Collector.

No. 767 of 1853.

From J. D. Inverarity, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum,

To W. Courtney, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D

Sir,—With reference to the concluding part of paragraph 37 of my letter No. 727, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honour to submit copy of Captain Wingate's letter (No. 641, dated 13th ultimo) therein quoted, and with it copies of Mr. Forjett's reports (No. 111, dated 30th ultimo, and No. 113, dated 14th instant), with accompanying translation of statements made by ten of the principal inhabitants of Yedravee, from which it will be seen that the inconveniences imagined by Captain Wingate to the villagers of Yedravee from surrounding their village with a fence have never had any existence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. D. Inverarity,
Collector.

Belgaum, Collector's Office, 17th October 1853.

No. 641 of 1853.

From Captain G. Wingate,
Revenue Survey Commissioner,

To J. D. Inverarity, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 674, dated 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the name of the village alluded to in the 15th paragraph of my letter No. 577, dated 24th ultimo, is Yedravee, which lies, I think, immediately south of the fort of Purrusghur. I noticed the fence when visiting the fort of Purrusghur in March 1850. The statement in the 15th paragraph of my report was written from recollection, and may not be exactly correct as to the position of the single opening and the tank, as, on referring to my note-book, I find the following remarks (written at the time), which make me now think that the detour referred to a well on the hill-side and not to the tank.

There is a curious "well or tank under the cliff at the Purrusghur fort on which the inhabitants of Yedravee (a village below) are dependent for water throughout the hot weather. It is a stiff pull up the hill, and Mr. Forjett has considerably increased the labour of obtaining water to the villagers by the hedge he has placed round their village, and only allowing them to get out by one opening, which requires them to make a considerable detour."

I have the honour, to be &c.

G. Wingate,
Revenue Survery Commissioner.

Camp Poona, 13th September 1853.

No. 111 of 1853.

The Superintendent of Police begs to submit the accompanying sketch of a bird's eye-view of the village of Yedravee, in the Purrusghur talooka, and the tank alluded to by Captain Wingate.

2. The distance of the tank from the two gates of the village is 220 yards from one and 188 yards from the other, as marked in the sketch.

3. The statement of ten of the principal inhabitants of the village is herewith appended, from which it will appear that during a year of the most favourable monsoon the water in the tank lasts for only eight months, and that generally it dries up in five or six months, after which the inhabitants have to procure water for household purposes from the spot marked A, which is at a distance of about half a mile from the village, and the ascent to it about 300 feet, and that during such scarcity they take their cattle to water to a well beyond the village of Bedsoor. It will also appear from the said statement that the two outlets now belonging to the village have been the "mamool" outlets, through which, with the exception of the people of four or five houses in the village next to the tank, all the inhabitants have always gone to the tank for water, and that the people of the four or five houses above mentioned, previous to the hedging and walling-in of the village, took advantage of a "chor rusta" to fetch water from the tank.

C. Forjett,
Superintendent of Police.

Sumpgaum, 30th September 1853.

N.B.—With reference to the 2nd paragraph of Captain Wingate's letter No. 641, dated 13th ultimo (put into his hands by the Magistrate this morning), the Superintendent begs to state it will be seen from the statement of the inhabitants already alluded to that the two openings at present belonging to the village have all along been the only ones in use by the people of the village for fetching water from the well marked A on the sketch, being the one alluded to by Captain Wingate.

C. Forjett,
Superintendent of Police.

Belgaum, 4th October 1853.

No. 113 of 1853.

The Superintendent begs to submit a translation of the Canarese statement made to him by the ten principal inhabitants of the village of Yedravee, as already stated, and of that made to the mamlutdar by them subsequently, from which it will appear that there was no direct opening from the village to the well A before the police arrangement of enclosing the village took place.

2. The above statement and the mamlutdar's report are also herewith submitted.

C. Forjett,
Superintendent of Police.

Belgaum, 14*th October* 1853.

(True copies)
J. D. Inverarity,
Collector.

Translation of the Questions to, and the Answers of the following principal Inhabitants of the Village of Yedravee of the Purrusghur Talooka :—

Balappa bin Chinappa Kugdal.
Shivrooda bin Balappa Goodchee.
Purruppa bin Mooshupgowda.
Goorshidappa bin Rachiappa.
Roodroogowda bin Mooshupgowda.
Vittul Venkajee Koolkurnee.
Dewan Saib wulud Hoosen Saib.
Eeria bin Lingia Votnal.
Balia bin Awona.
Shetia bin Lingana Busurgee.

Question by the Superintendent of Police, dated 29th September 1853.

Question.—How long does the water in your tank last; and after the tank dries up, whence do you obtain water? How many openings have there been all along to your village, and how many to proceed to the tank to fetch water?

Answer.—During a year of much rain the water in the tank lasts for about seven months, and in the event of *very* much rain it lasts at the very outside for about eight months. During a year of middling rain the water lasts for about five or six months. After the tank dries up we fetch our water from the well under the cliff at the Purrusghur fort, and take our cattle to a well the other side of the village of Bedsoor (about half a koss from this) to water. There have been all along, as at present, only two openings to the village through which the water from the tank was, as is now done, brought into the village. Before the police arrangements took place, from there having been neither wall nor hedge around the village, there were some "kulhadee" (surreptitious pathways) through one of which, which was near the compound of the koolkurnee, the people of about four or five houses obtained their water from the tank, and the rest of the inhabitants went through the present two gates for it, besides which there was no other opening to the tank.

[Here follow the signatures of the ten above-named inhabitants, and the attestation of two witnesses].

QUESTION BY THE MAMLUTDAR, DATED 7TH OCTOBER 1853.

Question.—Previous to the police arrangements made by Mr. Forjett, how many openings were there to the village to fetch water from the well under the cliff?

Answer.—The two openings now belonging to the village were the only ones all along belonging to it, and through them the water from the well was brought. There was never any other opening.

[Here follow the signatures of ten inhabitants, and the attestation of two witnesses].

(True translation)

C. FORJETT,
Superintendent of Police.

No. 277 of 1854.

Territorial Department,—Revenue.

From H. W. Reeves, Esq.,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,

To H. E. Goldsmid, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have honour to submit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council a report from Captain W. C. Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country, containing an account of his proceedings in introducing new rates into Hoongoond, also 53 villages of the Uthnee district, and 19 villages of the Yadwar mahal, all of which are situated in the Belgaum collectorate. This report is accompanied by letters, as per margin, from Captain Wingate, late Revenue Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Inverarity, Collector of Belgaum.

No. 267, dated 26th July 1853.

No. 577, dated 24th August 1853.

No. 727, dated 30th September 1853.

2. Captain Anderson's report is clear and detailed. Captain Wingate's remarks on it will be read by Government with the interest which everything coming from so able a man is entitled to; and the review of Mr. Inverarity is so complete that, as regards the operations reported on, and their result, nothing is left for me to explain.

3. The necessity for a reduction in the rates in the three districts named is fully discussed by Captain Anderson; and from a personal observation I am able to add my opinion to those of Captain Wingate and Mr. Inverarity—that the new rates which have been in-

troduced are adapted to the wants of the people. The maximum dry-crop rates are as follows :—

	First Class.			Second Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Hoongoond.....	1	0	0	0	14	0
Uthnee	0	14	0	0	12	0
Yadwar	0	14	0	....	....	

which, it will be seen, have been accommodated to the rates previously introduced into adjoining districts similarly circumstanced as to climate, markets, &c.

4. The bhagaet lands of these divisions are insignificant in extent.

In Hoongoond they include only			309 acres.
In Uthnee	do.	do.	853 „
In Yadwar	do.	do.	4 „

The rates for this description of cultivation have been reduced from an average of Rs. 2-5 per acre, in the case of Hoongoond, to Rs. 1-8-8, the maximum rate in any single instance being Rs. 2-2 per acre. In the case of Uthnee the average rate of Rs. 1-5-4 per acre has been reduced to an average of Rs. 1-4-3, the maximum being Rs. 1-12 per acre; the assessment of the four acres in Yadwar Rs. 1-4 per acre.

5. In Hoongoond there are some rice lands, in extent 454 acres, which paid formerly an average assessment of Rs. 1-15-3. The new assessment is Rs. 1-12-4.

6. The reduction of assessment on land in cultivation is greater in the 1st than in the 2nd class of villages in Hoongoond as well as in Uthnee. In the former district it will be seen to be about 28 per cent 1st class and 14 per cent 2nd class, and in the latter about $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent 1st class and 9 per cent 2nd class. In Yadwar there is a reduction of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

7. But in each of these three districts it is shown by Captain Anderson that in addition to the great object of promoting the prosperity of the people, the reduced rates will have the effect of maintaining the average of past years' collections, while it is evident that they afford to Government the surest and safest means of increasing the revenue.

8. Some opinion may be formed of the financial results of the revenue survey from the following statement :—

Name of District.	No. of Villages.	Total extent of Land.	Unarable area.	Arable area.	Cultivated Acres according to the Survey.	Assessment of the Land in Column 6 according to the *Old* Rates.		Assessment of the Land in Column 6 according to the *Survey* Rates.		Average Annual Collections during the British rule and prior to the *Survey* (for *all* tenures).	Government Collections only.	Survey Assessment in 1851-52.
						Amount.	Rate per Acre.	Amount.	Rate per Acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hoongoond	142	278,316	38,228	240,088	108,682	81,329	0 12 0	64,041	0 9 5	85,489	69,842	64,043
Uthnee ..	53	335,454	51,154	284,300	116,994	72,624	0 8 6	47,334	0 6 6	76,561	58,619	47,334
Yadwar ..	10	37,846	3,466	34,380	13,202	7,669	0 9 3	6,593	0 8 0	17,130	7,478	6,593

9. With regard to the observations of Captain Wingate on the past management of Uthnee and Yadwar, I venture to state, after several years' acquaintance with the management of landholders of the Southern Maratha Country, that there is no greater mistake than that into which many persons have fallen—of contrasting Government villages unfavourably with those of landholders. I have had several years of personal acquaintance with the revenue management of the jagheerdars and enamdars of the Southern Maratha Country, and I very confidently assert that the alienated villages there will bear no comparison with those belonging to Government in any single particular. The ryots of the latter are in much better circumstances, and considerably happier, than those of the former. The depressed condition of the jagheer villages of the Southern Maratha Country is become proverbial, and this, when the embarrassed condition of the chiefs is considered, together with the reckless means adopted by them to raise money under the farming system, cannot be a matter of surprise. The political records abound with remarks on the mismanagement of these estates, and it is in consequence of this misrule

Paragraphs 5 to 7.

that Government have received Gokak in a state of extreme poverty from the Chinchnee Patwurdhun; Yadwar in a still worse condition from the Tasgaum Patwurdhun, and Uthnee half depopulated from Appa Dessaee Nepaneekur. The system of farming out mahals and villages to their creditors is that to which I allude as pursued by most landholders. This having been put an end to, and the assessment having been fixed for a period of thirty years at a rate calculated to enable the ryot to realize a fair profit on his holding, all cesses having also been abolished, a solid basis has been laid for improvement, and we may now look forward with confidence to witnessing in the course of a few years a considerable change for the better in the condition of the districts to which these remarks refer.

10. Captain Wingate differs from Mr. Inverarity on the subject of the assignments of land to shetsundees, considering that a cash-payment is the preferable mode of remuneration. Captain Anderson concurs in this opinion. I have already in the magisterial department recorded my own opinion on this question on the same side as that of these two officers. The point having been definitely settled by Government, need not be reopened.

11. The difficulty alluded to by Captain Anderson in his 29th paragraph, and commented upon by Captain Wingate in his 11th paragraph, has been met by Mr. Inverarity, who has followed the course pointed out by those two officers. Mr. Inverarity in the 34th paragraph of his letter No 727 observes—

> "The course indicated by Captain Wingate, viz. that of treating these holdings exactly as those of other ryots, has invariably been pursued by me, and on all occasions inculcated upon my subordinates. Indeed so fully am I impressed with the importance of maintaining the survey settlements in all their integrity, that it is my intention—as I long ago intimated to Captain Anderson—so soon as the shetsundee assignments have been completed, to submit to Government a proposition to enter all their lands as khalsat instead of service enam, and to exhibit in the annual accounts, as a remission in remuneration of service, the assessed value of the lands so appropriated."

12. Mr. Inverarity states that a practice, noticed by Captain Anderson, of transferring land from a ryot to a shetsundee by

"sumjoot" persuasion has always been discountenanced by him, and has been denied by the mamlutdar of Hoongoond, in whose district it is said by Captain Anderson to have existed.

13. Another question discussed in these letters is that of the "walls and hedges" by which the villages of the Belgaum collectorate have during the last few years been surrounded. The object of this measure is the security of the inhabitants of the villages from robbers. Captains Wingate and Anderson consider that this security is too dearly purchased by the inconveniences attending the means by which it is brought about, and that cholera is fostered by the want of ventilation produced. Mr. Inverarity maintains the contrary. He says that the walls and hedges are necessary; that they are so regarded by the people, and that cholera is by no means increased by them. I am inclined to concur with Mr. Inverarity in the opinion which he has expressed with regard to the advantage resulting from the construction of these defences, viewing them as auxiliary to the good police management of the zilla; but I am not satisfied that cholera may not be maintained by the want of ventilation, and the increased heat which they cannot fail to occasion.

14. That Mr. Inverarity will spare no pains to promote the improvement of the districts reported on, Government does not require to be told. He has it in contemplation to submit a proposal for extensive irrigation from the large old tank at Honwad—a work which, if Government find it convenient to restore, will, I am of opinion, be the means of restoring the prosperity of the desolate village on its banks.

15. Mr. Inverarity considers that his First Assistant ought to be able to superintend the construction of the road from Bagulkote to Hoongoond. This work appears to me of great importance, and I have no doubt the Right Honourable the Governor will be of the same opinion. It will connect Hoongoond with the coast *viâ* the Phonda ghaut.

16. The road down the Tullywarree ghaut from Belgaum was formerly proposed by myself, but negatived by Government on account of Mr. Shaw's advice. I do not concur in the reasoning of Mr. Shaw, which has received, I observe, the support of Mr. Inverarity, and I consider that there is no chance whatever of the Goa government withdrawing any trade from British ports or territories.

17. The construction of roads in Beedee is, as Mr. Inverarity

justly remarks, of the utmost importance. The soil of that district is rich, and water is most abundant. Its extensive forests contain timber already extensively used, but much more, perhaps, of a valuable kind than we yet know of, while the inhabitants stand in the utmost need of increased facilities for intercommunication. At present also this district is almost shut out, so far as cart traffic is concerned, from the surrounding country; yet the Bedee jungles are annually filled with the cattle from even Bagulkote, Badamee, and Hoongoond, which during the hot weather are sent there to feed and regain strength.

18. I quite agree in the opinion expressed by Mr. Inverarity at the conclusion of his report, concurred in by Captain Wingate; that there is no call for any special survey of the Uthnee district with the view of promoting irrigation.

19. I beg to attract the attention of Government to Mr. Inverarity's 42nd paragraph, stating that the orders of the Most Noble the Governor General have not yet had the effect of procuring for certain inhabitants of Hoongoond frontier villages reparation for the injuries inflicted upon them by subjects of His Highness the Nizam, as represented by the Magistrate of Belgaum in his letter to the Chief Secretary, No. 262, dated 22nd June 1840.

20. I beg in conlusion to recommend for sanction the details of Captain Anderson's settlement, and further, that the assessment be guaranteed for thirty years.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. W. Reeves,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Nassick Districts, Camp Warreewarra, 23rd January 1854.

No. 277 of 1854.

From the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Submitting for the consideration of Government a report from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Southern Maratha Country, containing an account of his proceedings in introducing new rates in Hoongoond, also fifty-three villages in the Uthnee district, and nineteen villages in the Yadwar mahal, all in the Belgaum collectorate.

Dated 23rd January 1854.

RESOLUTION *by the* HONOURABLE BOARD, *dated 7th September* 1855.

The following papers have been placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for disposal:—

Letter, dated 26th July 1853, No. 267, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country to the Revenue Survey Commissioner, relative to the introduction of the revised assessment into the Hoongoond talooka, into fifty-three villages of Uthnee, and ten villages forming the Yadwar division of the Gokak talooka of the Belgaum collectorate.

Letter, dated 24th August 1853, No. 577, from the Revenue Survey Commissioner to the Collector of Belgaum, submitting the above letter.

Letter, dated 30th September 1853, No. 727, from the Collector of Belgaum to the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, handing up the above communications from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Maratha Country and the Revenue Survey Commissioner.

Letter, dated 17th October 1853, No. 767, from the Collector of Belgaum to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, submitting copy of Captain Wingate's letter No. 641, dated 13th September 1853, and of reports by the Superintendent of Police, with enclosure, relative to alleged inconvenience to the villagers of Yedranee from their village being surrounded with a fence.

Letter, dated 23rd January 1854, No. 277, from the Acting Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division to the Secretary to Government, submitting the preceding communications from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country, the Revenue Survey Commissioner, and the Collector of Belgaum.

2. The survey operations of the districts under report were nearly completed when Captain Anderson's predecessor, Captain Wingate, was at the head of the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey Department.

Paragraph 2 of Captain Anderson's report.

Paragraph 2 of Captain Wingate's letter.

3. On the 13th February 1852 the latter officer, as Survey Commissioner, applied for permission to introduce the revised assessment without incurring the delay which would be entailed by Captain Anderson previously preparing and sending through the usual channels to Government a detailed report. He promised, however, that such a report should be made after the settlement was effected.

4. Captain Wingate explained that the Collector's field inspection for the then current year had been made by the village and district officers in anticipation of the annual settlement being based on the survey operations, and that the ryots had been led to believe they would receive the benefit of that settlement.

5. Captain Wingate also represented that although his papers were not in a sufficient state of forwardness to enable him to submit the usual report, he had been able to settle the rates for Hoongoond definitively, and for the other districts approximately.

6. Captain Wingate's application was supported by the Collector* and Revenue Commissioner† and complied with by Government.‡

* Dated 24th Feb. 1852, No. 128.
† Dated 27th Feb. 1852, No. 443.
‡ Dated 23rd March 1852, No 1916.

7. The returns which Captain Anderson has given in his report in illustration of the degree of accuracy with which the preliminary field operations of measurement and classification were executed do not correspond with those furnished in the progress reports for the years 1848-49 to 1851-52.§ As regards Uthnee and Yadwar, this is probably owing to the present returns including operations in fewer villages than those embraced in the progress reports; but as the present papers relate to the whole of the Hoongoond talooka, Government are unable to understand how any discrepancy has arisen between the two sets of returns as regards the number of fields subjected to test, the result of test, and the names of officers whose work was subjected to test.

§ *See* reports submitted with the Revenue Commissioner's (Southern Division) letters dated 13th May 1850 (No. 2412), 12th July 1851 (No. 2699), 25th August 1852 (No. 2063), & 29th Aug. 1853 (No. 2265).

8. The rates of assessment imposed on the lands of the villages which have been subjected to the settlement, as also the results of those rates, are

Paragraphs 17 to 28 of Captain Anderson's report.

clearly exhibited by Captain Anderson in his figured statements and diagrams.

9. As regards Hoongoond, Government by no means regret that "the reaction which has been very generally found after a short lapse of time to follow the introduction of the revised rates occurred in the district of Hoongoond somewhat earlier than usual."

Paragraph 26 of Captain Anderson's report.

10. It appears that in Hoongoond, as is usual in other districts subjected, or about to be subjected, to a survey assessment, the ryots took up more land than they had the means of cultivating with advantage. The sooner such ryots abandon a portion, the better for themselves and for the public revenue.

11. Government observe that Captain Anderson assigns as another cause of reaction that "those who took up land on speculation or to secure a selection and have held it at a loss since 1845-46, now that the assessment of every field is known, have kept what they think will prove profitable and resigned the remainder."

Paragraph 26 of Captain Anderson's report.

12. It is not improbable that there may have been jobbing on the part of the village officers and influential ryots, and His Lordship in Council fears that such cannot be prevented in districts which are situated sufficiently near to others whose assessment has been revised for the people to know what advantages will result to them from obtaining, previous to the introduction of the revised assessment, possession of land that has hitherto been valueless in consequence of the oppressive assessment imposed thereon.

13. Government concur in opinion with the Revenue Commissioner and Captains Wingate and Anderson—that cash-payments to shetsundees constitute a preferable mode of remuneration to the assignment of lands, and direct that it be adopted whenever local difficulties do not exist. It should be the object of the district authorities gradually to remove these difficulties, and to substitute on every available opportunity money-payments for lands. Considerable caution should, however, be exercised in introducing this change, which should be

Revenue Commissioner's 10th and 12th paragraphs.
Collector's 34th and 35th paragraphs.
Captain Wingate's 10th and 11th paragraphs.
Captain Anderson's 29th and 30th paragraphs.

effected in conjunction with the magisterial authorities, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Police.

14. The Revenue Commissioner and Collector are in favour of the construction of walls and hedges around villages, inasmuch as they afford security to the inhabitants from robbers; whilst Captains Wingate and Anderson are opposed to it, on the grounds of the ill effects in a sanitary point of view, and other inconveniences, resulting from it. Government concur with the former officers, and think that by greater attention to cleanliness, and by making as many openings in the hedges as will admit of free ventilation, and also afford means of ingress and egress to the villagers, the objections raised by Captains Wingate and Anderson will be removed.

Revenue Commissioner's 13th paragraph.
Collector's 38th and 39th paragraphs.
Captain Wingate's 15th paragraph.
Captain Anderson's 62nd paragraph.

15. The instructions of Government on the subject of the paragraphs noted in the margin were communicated to the Revenue Commissioner in Mr. Acting Secretary Tytler's letter from the General Department, No. 2677, dated the 22nd August 1854.

Revenue Commissioner's 15th to 17th paragraphs.
Collector's 40th and 41st paragraphs.
Captain Wingate's 12th paragraph.
Captain Anderson's 31st and 32nd paragraphs.

16. Government admit the force of what is urged by Captain W. C. Anderson in his 33rd paragraph, relative to the effect produced by the exaction of export duties on the produce and manufactures of the British territory conveyed over the Goa frontier, and a reference on the subject will therefore be made to the Government of India.

Revenue Commissioner's 16th paragraph.
Collector's 41st paragraph.
Captain Anderson's 33rd paragraph.

17. On the 21st May 1853 a new treaty was entered into by the British Government with His Highness the Nizam, which was ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council on the 18th June 1853. By this treaty British relations with that state have been placed on a footing which it

Revenue Commissioner's 19th paragraph.
Collector's 42nd paragraph.
Captain Wingate's 13th paragraph.
Captain Anderson's 34th paragraph.

may be expected will prevent a recurrence of similar grounds of complaint to those mentioned in paragraph 34 of the report by the Superintendent, who should be furnished with copy of the correspondence * which has taken place with the Resident at Hydrabad on the subject, and informed that the result of the inquiry it is proposed to institute will be communicated to Captain Anderson as soon as it is made known to this Government.

* Government memorandum No. 2578, dated 18th June 1855, to the Resident at Hydrabad.
Letter from ditto No. 445, dated 18th July 1855, with accompaniment.

18. A survey of the rivers in the Southern Maratha Country, with a view to the construction of works of irrigation in the Belgaum collectorate, was sanctioned by Government orders dated 3rd November 1852 and 6th July 1853, Nos. 7139 and 3894. Extracts of paragraph 61 of Captain W. C. Anderson's report, and paragraph 14 of Captain Wingate's, may be sent to the Chief Engineer of Public Works, who should be requested to ascertain and report what progress has been made in this survey.

See paragraph 61 of Captain W. C. Anderson's report.

19. The information given in paragraph 63 of Captain W. C. Anderson's report, relative to the conservation of certain koorun lands in Uthnee for growth of grass and trees, is satisfactory, and will be communicated to the Forest Conservator.

20. The account given by Captain W. C. Anderson of the past revenue management of the three districts in which the revised assessment has been introduced has occasioned Government much regret.

21. The account given by Captain W. C. Anderson of the circumstances of the three districts (of the state of past collections, and the immediate and possible results of his new settlement) is so clear and concise as to render it unnecessary that they should be summed up by Government. The reductions which Captain Wingate made were evidently necessary to the prosperity of the people, and are therefore unhesitatingly sanctioned by Government.

22. The Governor in Council is gratified to learn, as regards Hoongoond, that Captain Wingate * feels "satisfied that in a very few years the revenue of this district will rise and con-

* *See* paragraph 8 of his letter.

tinue above the average of past collections," and it will afford him much satisfaction to learn that the people of Uthnee and Yadwar prosper under the revised assessment and an improved system of revenue management.

23. The details of Captain Anderson's settlement, as described in his report, are sanctioned, and Government authorize the assessment being guaranteed for thirty years, as recommended by Captain Wingate and the Revenue Commissioner.

Revenue Commissioner's 20th paragraph.
Captain Wingate's 16th paragraph.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with copy of the papers referred to in paragraph 17 of the Resolution.

Note.—The communications referred to in paragraphs 16, 18, and 19 of this Resolution have been made.

Extract (para. 4) of Despatch from HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS, *No. 10, dated 13th August 1856.*

PARAGRAPH 4. The letters referred to in the margin transmit for our information the detailed proceedings on which the formal sanction of your Government has been given to the introduction and continuance for the usual term of thirty years of revised rates of assessment in the several portions of collectorates therein enumerated. We have on former occasions signified to you our full approval of the general principles on which these measures are being conducted, and it would be as inconvenient as it would be useless for us to review in detail the particular cases in which they have been practically brought into operation. It is sufficient for us to state that from an examination of the voluminous reports submitted to us, we are satisfied that care and circumspection have been exercised by the several officers concerned, to adjust the rates according to the varying circumstances of the districts to which they have to be applied.

Letter No. 57, dated 23rd June 1855.
Letter No. 81, dated 10th September 1855.
Introduction of revised rates of assessment into twenty-one villages of the Hawaillee talooka and into the Mawul talooka of the Poona collectorate.

Letter No. 84, dated 11th September 1855.
Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Hoongoond talooka, and into fifty-three villages of the Uthnee and two villages forming the Yadwar division of the Gokak talooka of the Belgaum collectorate.

Letter No. 93, dated 15th October 1855.
Introduction of revised rates of assessment into six talookas of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, viz. Newassee, Kurdeh, Nuggur, Koretee, Sheogaum, and Jamkheir,

Letter No. 94, dated 15th October 1855.
Experimental introduction of revised rates of assessment into three villages of the Rutnagherry collectorate.

Letter No. 101, dated 1st November 1855.
Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka, and into the Yawul talooka of the Khandeish collectorate.

APPENDIX.

No. 53 OF 1864.

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue history of the Hoongoond Talooka since the last year entered in the statement at page 16 may be seen in the statement at page 121.

2. A large sum appears in columm 4 under the head of remissions on account of poverty, &c. opposite the year 1853-54. This was a year of almost entire failure of crops in inland districts like Hoongoond, and the revision of assessment not having been in operation long enough to admit of the accumulation of capital sufficient to admit of an occasional bad year being borne, remissions were unavoidably granted. In three subsequent years also small sums appear under the same head, regarding the circumstances connected with which I have no information. The entries in column 5 of the statement for Hoongoond and the other districts comprize allowances to village servants, which, instead of being issued direct from the treasury, are paid by allowing a remission for the amount from land revenue due by the recipient of the allowance.

3. The anticipations indulged in by me in paragraph 26 have been most fully realized. The progress of the reclamation of land from unoccupied waste, as shown by the areas entered in column 2, has been constant and without retrogression. In the first year after the settlement (1852-53) and in 1862-63 (the last year for which I have data) the areas of Government land (occupied and waste) and the assessment on each were as follows :—

Years.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land, Arable Waste.		
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1852–53	107,099	62,830	53,044	27,526	0 8 4
1862–63	158,106	90,305	6,510	2,515	0 6 0

4. The large reduction in the average rate of assessment of the land remaining waste shows that the land taken up since 1852-53 includes that bearing the highest assessment. This affords the most conclusive proof of the justice of our rates.

5. The statement at page 122 affords similar information regarding the fifty-three villages of the Uthnee Talooka settled in 1851-52, and bring up their revenue history from the last year entered in the statement at page 34 up to last year. In these villages no remissions whatever have been given on account of poverty, failure of crops, &c. since the introduction of the new rates.

6. In this talooka too the occupied area has year by year steadily increased. The following exhibits a contrasted abstract statement of the returns of the first year after the settlement and those of last year:—

Years.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land, Arable Waste.		
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1852–53	124,648	54,419	83,734	21,359	0 4 1
1862–63	177,643	69,691	31,322	6,313	0 3 3

7. The decrease in the average assessment of the land still remaining waste affords, as in Hoongoond, full proof of the justice of the survey assessment. The area of waste is greater in proportion than in Hoongoond. In the Uthnee talooka the villages run very large, and a portion of the lands is frequently four or five miles or even more from the village site. This waste land is, as the assessment shows, of very poor quality indeed. The scanty fall of rain common in the east of Uthnee is specially unfavourable to the cultivation of poor light soils. The reclamation of such land must therefore be gradual. In the meantime it is satisfactory to see that the area of this unreclaimed arable waste, as shown in column 7, is steadily decreasing in each successive year.

8. The statement at page 123 gives the revenue history of the ten villages included in the Yadwar Mahal from the last year entered in the statement at page 46 up to last year.

9. In a single year only (1857-58) does any remission on account of poverty, &c. occur, and this only to the trifling extent of Rs. 43.

10. The reclamation of unoccupied waste has been not less marked in proportion to the size of the district than in Hoongoond or Uthnee. The following statement contrasts the returns of the first year after the settlement with those of last year:—

Years.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land, Arable Waste.		
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1852-53	15,385	7,839	7,136	3,295	0 7 5
1862-63	21,380	10,550	464	193	0 6 8

11. In all of these districts the reclamation of Government arable waste commenced immediately after the settlement, and in each case more than half was reclaimed before the great rise in prices which became marked about 1857. Prices were undoubtedly on the rise

before that year, but not to anything approaching the height to which they have attained since. The security of tenure and just assessment of the survey settlement did undoubtedly put all these districts on the fair road to prosperity. Their progress has certainly been much hastened by the excessive prices prevailing of late years. It is hardly probable that all the waste land will ever be occupied. In villages where there are no hill or jungle lands available for common grazing lands, one or two revenue survey fields will be generally left waste, public opinion in the village deterring any one person from taking these fields up to the inconvenience of the rest of the ryots.

12. In all these districts the items appearing in column 12, which exhibits the collections on enams, joodee, &c., have largely increased since 1860-61, from the end of which year the introduction of the summary settlement of enams dates, by which means an annual payment of four or five annas on the rupee of survey valuation of an enam, together with the grant of a fee-simple tenure, was elected by the enamdars almost without exception, instead of standing the result of an investigation by the Enam Commission.

13. I have shown the amount of the outstanding balance of revenue uncollected at the end of each revenue year; these amounts were all collected in the subsequent year. In the Yadwar mahal no balances have remained uncollected in any year. Both the sums appearing under this head in column 16 of the Uthnee statement relate to joodee ("quit rent," as it is sometimes anglicized) on enam land. The two large sums in column 16 of the Hoongoond statement also refer to joodee uncollected at the close of the year. Disputes frequently occur among the sharers in a joodee enam as to who is to pay, and how much; but if the mamlutdar does his duty properly there can be no excuse for any sums remaining uncollected on joodee enam at the close of the revenue year.

W. C. Anderson, Major,
Supt. Rev. Survey & Assessment S. M. C.

Superintendent's Office, Dharwar,
6th February 1864.

STATEMENT giving the Revenue history of 142 *Villages of the* HOONGOOND TALOOKA *since* 1852-53, *the last year entered in the Statement at page* 16.

YEARS.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Remissions to be deducted. On account of Poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	Remissions to be deducted. In remuneration for service.	Net Collections.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1853-54	106,268	62,160	5,042	121	56,997	53,216	27,951	4,339	80,586	46,279	12,799	240,070	1,36,390	74,135	338 1 8 Joodee.
1854-55	108,348	63,434	148	124	63,162	52,186	27,184	2,733	79,536	45,772	12,452	240,070	1,36,390	78,347	....
1855-56	112,342	65,584	28	332	65,224	49,546	25,813	2,409	78,182	44,992	12,505	240,070	1,36,389	80,138	17 4 0
1856-57	122,921	71,564	....	112	71,452	39,470	20,100	2,629	77,853	44,834	12,535	240,244	1,36,498	86,616	....
1857-58	132,594	76,766	339	107	76,320	29,999	14,996	1,649	77,644	44,733	12,607	240,237	1,36,495	90,576	....
1858-59	140,075	80,813	....	111	80,702	22,934	11,154	1,990	77,155	44,484	13,102	240,164	1,36,451	95,794	303 4 0 Joodee.
1859-60	149,632	85,893	....	101	85,792	13,835	6,307	1,286	76,695	44,250	13,128	240,162	1,36,450	1,00,206	....
1860-61	154,617	88,451	....	106	88,345	9,049	3,846	975	76,496	44,153	15,375	240,162	1,36,450	1,04,695	....
1861-62	157,347	89,865	....	98	89,767	7,012	2,820	900	75,788	43,761	17,734	240,147	1,36,446	1,08,401	....
1862-63	158,106	90,305	....	98	90,207	6,510	2,515	815	75,531	43,626	17,709	240,147	1,36,446	1,08,731	....

STATEMENT giving the Revenue history of 53 *Villages of the* UTHNEE TALOOKA *since* 1852-53, *the last year entered in the Statement at page* 34.

YEARS.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Remissions to be deducted. On account of Poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	Remissions to be deducted. In remuneration for service.	Net Collections.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1853-54	130,684	56,699	....	1,020	55,680	73,146	17,442	2,663	80,803	34,919	8,863	284,633	1,09,060	67,206	....
1854-55	139,021	59,243	....	971	58,273	66,548	15,411	3,251	79,238	34,394	8,899	284,807	1,09,048	70,423	....
1855-56	143,979	61,073	....	1,044	60,029	62,682	14,093	2,879	77,946	33,882	8,787	284,607	1,09,048	71,695	....
1856-57	153,221	63,868	....	975	62,893	53,566	11,328	2,789	77,819	33,852	8,789	284,606	1,09,048	74,471	....
1857-58	159,899	65,560	....	276	65,284	46,935	9,656	2,482	77,769	33,832	9,073	284,603	1,09,048	76,839	....
1858-59	164,629	66,398	....	267	66,132	42,336	8,862	2,457	77,638	33,788	9,754	284,603	1,09,048	78,343	667 12 0 Joodee.
1859-60	166,283	66,834	....	267	66,568	41,299	8,691	2,821	77,004	33,521	9,797	284,586	1,09,046	79,186	....
1860-61	169,792	67,587	....	257	67,330	38,237	8,083	2,786	76,334	33,306	10,854	284,363	1,08,976	80,970	11 8 0 Joodee.
1861-62	174,277	68,522	....	139	68,473	34,357	7,372	2,688	75,391	32,876	13,012	284,025	1,08,770	84,173	....
1862-63	177,643	69,691	....	33	69,659	31,222	6,313	2,673	75,174	32,775	13,136	284,039	1,08,779	85,468	....

STATEMENT giving the Revenue history of 10 *Villages of the* YADWAR MAHAL *since* 1852-53, *the last year entered in the Statement at page* 46.

YEARS.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE.			ENAM OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.			TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED ARABLE WASTE AND ENAM.			Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Remission to be deducted. On account of Poverty, failure of Crops, &c.	Remission to be deducted. In remuneration for service.	Net Collections.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Produce of auction sale of right of grazing.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections, Joodee, &c.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1853-54	16,851	8,555	....	15	8,540	4,721	2,061	349	12,751	6,529	1,891	34,323	17,145	10,780	....
1854-55	18,296	9,213	....	15	9,198	3,223	1,385	287	12,794	6,547	1,914	34,323	17,145	11,399	....
1855-56	19,167	9,638	....	15	9,623	2,361	960	244	12,795	6,547	1,915	34,323	17,145	11,782	....
1856-57	20,773	10,273	....	15	10,258	612	247	89	12,941	6,626	2,004	34,326	17,146	12,351	....
1857-58	21,389	10,542	43	15	10,484	117	41	18	12,820	6,563	1,927	34,326	17,146	12,429	....
1858-59	21,128	10,429	....	15	10,414	391	162	45	12,807	6,555	1,913	34,326	17,146	12,372	....
1859-60	20,713	10,247	....	15	10,232	867	369	102	12,746	6,530	1,919	34,326	17,146	12,253	....
1860-61	21,134	10,441	....	15	10,426	614	258	78	12,579	6,448	1,905	34,327	17,147	12,409	....
1861-62	21,084	10,419	....	15	10,404	698	298	66	12,544	6,429	2,154	34,326	17,146	12,623	....
1862-63	21,380	10,550	....	15	10,535	464	193	45	12,516	6,415	2,152	34,360	17,158	12,732	....

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